INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 229— BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

BARDOLI INQUIRY TO BEGIN ON 5th OCT

Terms Of Reference

INVESTIGATING OFFICER TO REACH PLACE ON OCT 1

SURAT, Sept. 28.

A notification has been issued over the signature of Mr. R. C. Gordon, Bardoli Enquiry Officer, stating that an inquiry will commence at Bardoli on 5th October.

The terms of reference are as follows and they will be strictly adhered to:

Whether more amount was demanded of the Khatedars of villagers under inquiry than would have been demanded if the same method as was adopted in other villages of Bardoli Taluka after 5th of March 1931 had been adopted to collect revenue in the villages under enquiry was demanded and whether they have been coerced to pay that sum through police force. If so evidence may be adduced to show what amount was collected by such coercion.

PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS.

The preliminary discussions regarding procedure to be adopted will take place at [illegible] on 5th October when the officer will visit the villages. Any person or body of persons desirous of communicating anything in this behalf may address Mr. Gordon at Nasik till the 30th instant and thereafter at Bardoli.

Mr. Gordon is to arrive at Bardoli on the 1st of october.

Mr. T. T. Kothawala, Collector of Surat, left for Bardoli this afternoon presumably for the preliminary arrangements.

FRANCO-GERMAN CONFERENCE.

Satisfactory Progress.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Berlin.—The Franco-German Conference has progressed most satisfactorily hitherto. It will be continued to-morrow morning. The conference has resulted in agreement on the principle to constitute a non-political Franco-German consultative committee, composed of high civil servants, employers and labour representatives to seek means to improve Franco-German relations. It is specially stressed that any measures to be taken shall not be directed against any third power.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN HONG KONG

Fully Under Control.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Honk Kong.—The situation is now considered to be fully under control.—Reuter.

"GENERAL ELECTION INEVITABLE."

MR. THOMAS TO FACE ISSUE ON TARIFFS.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Mr. MacDonald is feeling much better after the week-end rest. He has returned to Downing Street from Chequers.

In a speech to the Derby railwaymen, Mr. J. H. Thomas declared that a General Election was inevitable and could not long be delayed. It was important that the foreigner should be left in no doubt that the great overwhelming mass of people had endorsed the action of the National Government.

Mr. Thomas added that he was prepared to face the issue of tariffs, provided they were used as a lever and bargaining weapon and the National Government would ask for a mandate in that sense.

"AUTUMN MADNESS."

Simultaneously, another Minister, Sir Donald McLean, describes election before Christmas as "Autumn Madness."—Reuter.

"MAC" INVOKES OLD SAGES OF INDIA

Reminds R. T. C. Delegates Of "Unity In Diversity"

ATMOSPHERE OF SUSPICION IN MINORITIES COMMITTEE

"MAKE YOUR OWN SCAPEGOATS"

:o:

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPON DENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.

For the first time the R. T. Conference proceedings were a distinct departure noticeable. Those responsible for the management of the Minorities Sub-Committee did not take the usual steps to arrange the speakers at its first sitting. The reason is not far to seek.

IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF SUSPICION.

Members representing various interests met in an atmosphere surcharged with mixed feelings of suspicion and doubt about safeguarding the interests real and in most cases imaginary to which they were wedded. None seemed enthusiastic to break the ice and despite the Premier's invitation to open the deliberations after his appeal to the members "You should become your own scape-goats and take upon your own the responsibility for the solution of this very difficult and intricate problem", none responded.

MUSLIM BARGAINING.

The Muslims on their part want the Hindus to have the first say so that when that is done they could manoeuvre to better the position of bargaining. The Hindus on the other hand say that their position was already clear. It was up to the Muslims to lay their cards on the table.

AMBEDKAR AND GIDNEY ALARMED.

It was at such a juncture that both Dr. Ambedkar and Col. Gidney showed their alarm at the plight of the smaller minorities that they represented. They both asserted that they will not be a party to any settlement arrived at by Gandhiji and the Aga Khan. The Committee, therefore, had to adjourn to give another opportunity to the majority communities to talk over the matter to-night which according to the Premier was a reasonable action.

The Premier assured Dr. Ambedkar that though the Hindu and Muslim delegates were not plenipotentiaries to speak on behalf of all the communities it was possible that side by side with their negotiations smaller interests could also formulate their final statements for submission to the Committee when it next meets.

should be left in the hands of two larger communities.

Dr. Ambedkar pointed out that they were unable to bind other sections and said that the representatives of smaller minorities would put forward their claims irrespective of the claims of the Hindus and the Moslems.

Dr. Ambedkar added that whoever claimed or gave weightage would be unable to do so at the expense of his minority.

GIDNEY AGREES WITH AMBEDKAR.

Col. Gidney expressed similar sentiments.

The Premier said that he fully realised the position and pointed out that the Minorities Committee was a body charged with dealing with the question. The Committee comprised all sections and all minorities and had to make an ultimate agreement. The Premier expressed his opinion that it was useless adjourning unless whilst the two larger communities were meeting representatives of the smaller minorities also met and tried to compose their differences and reach an understanding.

COMMITTEE ADJOURNED.

The Committee, therefore, was adjourned on understanding that the smaller minorities should meet and try to reach a settlement and arrange to draw up a statement on their position.

The Committee adjourned till 11 a.m. on Thursday.

"Mac" Invokes The Great Sages Of India

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

LONDON, Sept. 28.

A further stage in the Round Table Conference proceedings was reached this morning by opening of the Minorities Sub-Committee under the presidency of Mr. MacDonald.

Welcoming the delegates the Premier apologised that "certain pre-occupations" made it impossible for him to see the delegates before and he expressed his appreciation of the forbearance towards what might appear rather "gross shortcoming" on his part.

The Premier suggested that the great philosophers of India formed a sure foundation for the building up of harmony bewteen the races since they looked at the world not in merely abstract way but as something essentially composed of differences yet essentially calling for harmony of difference. That was the problem before Round Table Conference.

"We do not want to change the Hindu, the Moslem, the Sikh. I hope you do not want to change us, but we do not want to find means whereby we can co-operate for the good of each other and of the whole world. That is the spirit in which I take the chair."

"DON'T MAKE ME A SCAPEGOAT."

Appealing to the delegates to agree among themselves on the solution, the Premier said he considered it a problem internal to the Indian problem and rejecting the suggestion of the Government's arbitration he said any arbitration would probably be unacceptable to all. He asked the delegates to imagine the fate of an arbitrator when they returned to India. He said: "I have often been a scapegoat. I am willing to be one again if it is good and necessary, but I think you should become your own scapegoats, for if you are responsible you will and must work any agreement out."

MINORITIES COMMITTEE ADJOURN.

After the Premier had addressed the Minorities Sub-Committee H. H. Aga Khan mentioned that he and other Moslems were meeting Mahatma Gandhi to-night and suggestion was made that the Committee should adjourn to allow discussion to occur.

Some representatives of the smaller minorities indicated alarm that a matter of such importance

MAHATMA LEAVES MANCHESTER.

How 'Silence Day' Began

COMMUNICATION BY WRITING AMUSES ONLOOKERS

(Special to the "Chrnoicle.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Gandhiji is meeting H. H. The Aga Khan on Monday night to discuss the Hndu-Muslim question.

Gandhiji, whose silence began at seven p.m., left Manchester at midnight, having motored from West Bradford. He showed signs of fatigue; nevertheless, while alongside the platform he communicated unbrokenly with his Secretary by writing, to the intense amusement of a small group of very friendly onlookers who had their first contact with the conditions of the silence day. The staff consisted of Miraben and Sjt. Mahadev Desai. Gandhiji was seen off by Mr. Hughes, Director of the Joint Committee.

Blimey ! That's Courage Of Convictions!

(Special to the "Chronicle")

LONDON, Sept. 28.

The Police party scheduled for special duty to shepherd Mahatma Gandhi through the crowds had an easy time at five o'clock in the cold and dark morning, when Mahatmaji and party silently and gloomily stepped from the train at Euston. There were hardly any welcomes, but weatherbeaten taxi-driver who observing the bare arms and legs heartily averred "blimey that is what I call having courage of convictions."

Lancashire And Indian Trade

GRATIFICATION AT GANDHIJI'S VISIT

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, September 28.

Expressing gratification at Gandhiji's visit to Lancashire the "Manchester Guardian" feels that though the cotton trade representatives could not shake Gandhiji's faith in the spinning wheel which is a religious rather than an econonic principle, they must have impressed him with their good faith and sincerity of their plea for fair-play for British goods.

Referring to Gandhiji's assurance that free India will give contracts to Lancashire in preference to other nations, the "Guardian" recognises in it the assurance that boycott is limited and irrevocable despite highly speculative and conditional. The paper, however, opines that it would be not reasonable to assume Gandhiji would give anything away on his first visit but at least it must be said that both Lancashire and Gandhiji will be a good deal better informed after these two days of very frank interchange.

CHINESE MINISTER'S NARROW ESCAPE

Foreign Office Stormed By Students

PROTEST AGAINST LEAGUE'S ATTITUDE ON MANCHURIA

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Nanking.—Dr. Wang, Foreign Minister, was badly mauled and he narrowly escaped violent death at the hands of a mob of angry students who invaded his office and attacked him with clubs, inkpots and broken glass, as a protest against his alleged failure to persuade the League of Nations to support the Chinese case in Manchuria. The students' fury is symptomatic of the Chinese indignation that the League has not appointed a Neutral Commission to supervise the Japanese evacuation.

Dr. Wang had lost his clothes, and was bleeding profusely when his faithful staff entered the office through the window, and held off the invaders, while the Minister was carried out of the window and was rushed off in a motorcar. —Reuter.

POLICE RAIDS IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, Sept. 28.

The police raided several houses in the city yesterday including the house of Mr. S. P. Chandan, a prominent Congress worker. No arrests have been made.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

PEGGING RUPEE TO STERLING. HOARE UNBENDING.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

In the House of Commons Sir Samuel Hoare replying to Labour members who urged desirability of permitting Indian Legislature to discuss policy of pegging rupee to Sterling said decision had been taken and reconsideration was impossible.

NORWAY ABANDONS GOLD STANDARD.

Bank Rate Fixed At 8 p.c.

SWEDEN FOLLOWS SUIT: ABANDONMENT TILL NOVEMBER 30.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Oslo.—Norway has abandoned the gold standard and the bank rate has been fixed at eight per cent.—Reuter.

Stockholm.—Sweden has abandoned the gold 'standard till November 30.—Reuter.

MUSLIM DEMAND AND HINDUS.

Meeting At Malaviyaji's Residence.

(Special to the "Chrnoicle.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

A meeting of Hindu delegates to the Round Table Conference was held this evening at the residence of Pandit Malaviya to settle the line to be taken at the meeting of the Minorities' Sub-Committee to-morrow.

Those present included Messrs. Sastri and Jayakar Raja Narendranath, Sardar Ujjal Singh, Dr. Moonje and several others.

Mr. Jayakar in the course of a review of the situation fully explained the implications of the Muslim demand, and adumbrated important points, several delegates participated in the discussion. No definite plan was adopted.

It is understood that the Hindu and Sikh delegates will clearly place their respective cases before the Minorities' Committee without any reservation. It is believed that the door has been kept wide open for settlement.

Later in the evening Mr. Jayakar and Pandit Malaviya had a long conference with Dr. Sapru, Sir Ali Imam and Sir Sultan Ahmed.

Chetty's Censure Motion & "Finance Times"

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, September 28.

Commenting on Mr. Chetty's censure motion as a suggestion that many Assembly members yet need be convinced of the existence of emergency in Indian financial situtions, the "Financial Times" thinks that the combination of the politico-economic forces which precipitated the present economic crisis in India has proved particularly disastrous to Bombay trade.

THE CONGRESS ACCUSED.

The paper accuses the Congress on the basis of the local Port Trust report that the Congress propaganda aggravated effects of the world economic depression. Commending the Trust the example of drastic retrenchment in weathering the economic blizzard, the paper draws the Minorities Committee's attention to outstanding example of effective co-operation between the Indian and European officers and commercial interests. The paper contends that India's economic stability can only be permanently secured on the assurance of equal treatment and fair-play for all interests, in the country.

Walk-Out Threatened In The Assembly

PROTEST AGAINST GOVT'S DISREGARD ABOUT M. L. As' VIEWS ON FINANCE BILL

MR. MODY FOR MODERATION AS USUAL

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

Three divergent views have been expressed in regard to the Supplementary Finance Bill to be introduced to-morrow. One opinion, voiced by Mr. Shanmukham Chetty and Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer favours walk-out as a protest against Government not heeding to the Assembly's wish.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir prefers opposition to the Finance Bill even at the introduction stage while Mr. Mody stands for consideration of the Finance Bill.

The general opinion was to consult the United India Party of Mr. Yamin Khan before taking the final decision.—A. P.

BURMA ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

20 Members Nominated So Far

SIMLA, September 28.

The following communique has been issued:—His Excellency the Governor of Burma has issued on behalf of His Majesty's Government invitations to the following to attend the Burma Round Table Conference.

It is possible that one or two names may be added as a result of correspondence now in progress. The names fo the Chairman and delegates from the British political parties and of officials attending on behalf of the Government of India will be announced later:—

U. Ba Pe,
M. M. Ohn Ghine,
U. Maung Gyee,
U Thein Maung, M.L.C.,
Sir O. Deglanville,
U. Aung Thin,
Tharrawaddy U. Pu,
U. Ni,
U. Su,
U. Cit Hlaing,
Mr. Campagnac,
Mr. Hajee,
Mr. N. M. Cowasjee,
Sra Shwe Ba,
Sydney Loo Nee, Bar.-at-Law,
Sawbwa of Hsipaw,
Sawbwa of Yawnghwe,
Hon. Mr. Harper,
Mr. R. B. Howison,
and U. Tun Aung Gyaw.

HARTAL IN DHRANGADRA

Protest Against Arrests And Ban

(From A Correspondent).

WADHWAN CITY, Sept. 28.

To-day is the eighth day of the "Hartal" in Dhrangadhra, Halved and Sitapur. At Wadhwan Camp, a public meeting of 2,000 people expressed emphatic indignation against the "unjust" confinement of the eight leaders, and against the lathi charges in Dhrangadhra and Halved, and against the curfew orders prohibiting the meeting of five persons. Patrikas relating to the present situation in Dhrangadhra are snatched from the postal peons by the Dhrangadhra police.

BOYCOTT OF STATE PRODUCE.

A rejoinder to the misleading Press communique of the Dhrangadhra State is issued to-day by Shivanandji. The rejoinder shows that the real motive of the Dhrangadhra State in arresting the eight leaders, was not their interference with the police, but their activities relating to the sixth session of the Kathiawar Political Conference. The Kathiawar workers meet here to-day to consider the Dhrangadhra situation, and it is expected that they will decide upon offering Civil Disobedience against the State "Zulum" and declaring boycott of the Dhrangadhra cotton, soda, salt and stone.

PRESS GAG BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY

To Come For Discussion To-morrow

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

The latest lobby conversations show that an agreement has been reached between Government and the non-official parties as to the future course of the Press Bill. The suggestion of Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer for the immediate publication of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee has been adopted as the best means of meeting the difficulty created and the Bill will now be taken into consideration on Wednesday morning.—A. P.

(Earlier news of Assembly see page 12.)

"DEFINITE IMPERIAL PREFERENCE"

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

I understand that the Retrenchment proposals in respect of salaries of the Government officials and of I.C.S. and other services will not be placed on a voluntary basis, but will be enforced as an emergency measure. The Government has, probably, sounded services quarters through the Service Association and has got assurance that retrenchment will be accepted. The risk of placing it on a voluntary basis would have been refusal of some to accept it. The legal difficulty existing at present owing to the guarantee given to Services in respect of their salaries by the Government of India Act, will be got over shortly by a small Parliamentary Act superseding the existing provision in the Government of India Act.

"RUPEE-STERLING INTIMACY."

The question that is most agitating the Assembly lobby circles is the effect of the Rupee being linked to Sterling. Mr. Hari Raj Swarup, Joint Whip of the Nationalist Party, who represents the Landholders' Constituency in the Assembly in a brief statement says:—

"I am afraid, Indian opinion has not yet fully grasped the position that linking of Rupee with Sterling has meant a definite imperial preference for British goods in India. I have had only recently, personal experience of how I had a quotation from a European country for certain machine I wished to buy, and after the financial crisis in England and linking of Rupee with Sterling, that foreign country was unable to quote in any but its own currency or in terms of Dollar which, with the Rupee linked to Sterling means an additional lakh of rupees so that that country's cheap goods would, no longer be avadable and British goods which were ordinarily higher in price, would now be cheaper and may have to be bought. I dare say, many similar instances are occurring all over India and I quote this merely to demonstrate, how in practice India is to be hit by being cut off from foreign markets."

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

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WANTED—ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER, well acquainted with Practical and Theoretical work. Pay according qualifications. Practical man will be given preference. Apply:—THE AGENTS, The Binod Mills Co., Ltd., Ujjain.
A 3697

WANTED—A young PARSI GRADUATE, must be a good salesman and strong in English for service in Calcutta B. Com. with business experience preferred. Apply Box No. 1180 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3700

POST—PRIVATE SECRETARY, possessing the highest qualifications in English; and must know Sanskrit. Salary up to Rs 2,000 according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, and without which no applications will be considered, before 5th October, 1931, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Shri Rai Rishi Dev of Alwar.
A 3684

WANTED—Educated and energetic gentlemen as DIVISIONAL INSPECTORS for appointing, training and assisting life insurance agents. Good prospects for capable men. Monthly salary Rs. 50—(50—10—100) plus Rs. 1-8 per day travelling allowance including conveyance and cooly expenses. Inter Class Railway fare. Bonus on Agent's business. Experienced men preferred. First class worker, though inexperienced, will be given training for one or two months in Head Office on Rs. 30 per month. Apply with photo to the Biggest Life Insurance Office of the Continent:—ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER, Life Insurance Bank, Ltd., Head Office for India: Delhi, Qutab Road, Post Box No. 117.
A 3532

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 to enlist members for credit membership department. Loans available by members at 9 per cent. interest. No Secondary or no deposit in advance required. Apply with one anna stamp to the METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A (2)

Situations Wanted

WANTED—SITUATION by experienced, trained salesman traveller, Final M.B., B.S., in Pharmaceutical House. Best References. Please write to Box No. 1181, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5925

Medical

WORLD'S BEST ISTAMBOLI HAIR DYE wonderful and most efficacious. Blackens, softens within 5 minutes without staining skin or turning brown. As 12 Postage extra. SODAGAR PHARMACY, Pydhowni, Bombay.
M R5842

Profession

CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd floor Wakefield House, Fort, Bombay.
P R 5870

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelop.
P

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TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, plot No. 400, ground floor of one storeyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath-rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly, with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see Mr. Merwanji Nagporewalla, Soona-mer Villa, Linking Road, Khar.
C R300

FLAT and ROOMS available in Mahendra Mansions, 144 Esplanade Road, suit residence or Offices. Lift Central. Also GARAGE available at Chawpatty-rent 15. Apply AGENT, Phone 22166.
C R5923

AVAILABLE after long time for respectable families of all communities few airy well lighted double and single rooms, attached with bath, kitchen, water and Electric lights. Rent cheap in new buildings of Cassum Mitha near B. B. Ry. Station, Lower Parel, next Municipal Market. Apply on premises or phone 20656.
C R5921

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
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THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1931, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 28th February, 1931.
2. To re-elect Mr. A.M. Kajiji, who retires under Article 103 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
3. To appoint two Directors in place of Mr. P.S. Mellor and Mr. Albert Raymond, who retire by rotation, and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th September, 1931, to 29th September, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1931.
3578.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

There is about 2,000 Maunds of all kinds of cotton hard waste, lying in the premises of the Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills, Ltd., situated in Gwalior, Messrs. Ladakchand Oghadas of Bombay, having contracted to purchase the hard waste have illegally refused to take delivery of the same.

Public Notice is hereby given that the above cotton Hard Waste will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in the premises of the Mills at Gwalior on the 10th October, 1931, at 4 P.M. at the Risk and Responsibility of Messrs. Ladakchand Oghadas of Bombay.

SECRETARY,
Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills, Ltd.,
Gwalior.
3696.

NOTICE.

Re: The MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD. (In Liquidation).

Re: Sale of the Bomanjee Petit Mills.

The time for sending in offers for the purchase of the Bomanjee Petit Mills at Mahaluxmi has been extended by the undersigned upto THURSDAY, 15th October, 1931.

Offers must be addressed to the undersigned at his Office, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, and must be endorsed "Offer for the Bomanjee Petit Mills." The undersigned does not undertake to accept the highest or any offer.

For particulars apply to the undersigned or to his attorneys Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort.

Dated the 28th Sept., 1931.

H.H. WADIA,
Official Liquidator.
3698.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1627 of 1931.

TWENTSCHE OVERSEAS TRADING CO., LTD., a Company, incorporated in Holland and having its Head Office at Enschede in Holland and a place of business at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) SUKHDIAL AMIRCHAND a firm, carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market without the Fort of Bombay, (2) LALA AMIRCHAND, of Haripur, North West Frontier Provinces, (3) LALA LADHARSHAH also of Haripur, North West Frontier Provinces and (4) BHAGAT HUKUMCHAND also of Haripur at present residing at Srinagar in Kashmir ... Defendants.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs have filed a suit in this Court against the abovenamed Defendants to recover the sum of Rs. 36,910-5-10 with interest on Rs. 34,131-12-3 at the rate of six per cent. per annum from 31st July, 1931, till judgment and the costs of this suit and interest on Judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

You the Defendants are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 7th day of October 1931 at eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and to produce all your witnesses and documents on which you rely in this suit.

Please note that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 4th day of Sept., 1931.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

LITTLE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3699

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Buy a bottle of "Destroyer" that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in three minutes. "Destroyer" completely extracts the hair roots thus preventing further growth. "Destroyer" saves the skin soft, supple and smooth as a child's. It has no harmful effect. Causes no irritation. Bottle containing a complete cure costs Rs. 3 only.

N.B.—Price refunded if not benefitted.

MANAGER, GULZAR TRADING AGENCY,
Post Box No. 72, Lahore.

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6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Great British Comedy
The Chance of a Night Time
featuring
RALPH LYNN
WINIFRED SHOTTER
Talking, Singing and Dancing.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Huge Comedy Success
Tilly of Bloomsbury
featuring
PHYLLIS KONSTAM
A Romance of Boarding House Life.

EMPRESS TALKIES
6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALL-COLOUR TALKING PICTURE
Bride of the Regiment
featuring
VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER PIDGEON.
A Delightful Spectacular Romance

Commencing 3rd October—Saturday.
THE
Picturization of an Epic Romance of Moghul Court.
NUR JEHAN
WITH
SOUND, MUSIC AND DIALOGUES
See the glory of Moghul Court with all its lavish pomp and splendour brought back to life through the magic medium of the Talkies.
NUR JEHAN
AN IMPERIAL SUPER EPIC.
Featuring:
VIMALA and NAYAMPALLY.
Written and Directed by:
EZRA MIR.
CINEMA MAJESTIC.
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

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IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, consisting of eight buildings yielding large rent at De-Lisle Road, (Opposite the G.I.P. Rly. Byculla Station and next to Karim Litho Press).

By order of Messrs. Solomon & Co., attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs. Aju Virpar and Madan Virpar and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Kushaba Chapaji Kale a minor by his constituted guardian Dattatraya Bayaji Kale and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under the Mortgage, dated 8th June, 1925 and further charge, dated 21st September, 1929:—

SALE ON FRIDAY the 2nd October, 1931, at 4-30 p. m. on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Government Foras land, admeasuring about 1874 square yards together with five messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon situate on the west side of De-Lisle Road (opposite the Byculla Railway Station) Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue Old No 243 and New No. 13764 and D|13764, Old Survey Nos. 386, 386 and New Survey Nos. 1|3467 and 1C|3467 and Cadastral Survey No. 1944 Byculla Division and Bombay Municipal E Ward No. 7214, 7215, 7218 (2), 7218 (2A), 7218 (3) and 7218 (4) and Street Nos. 1, 2, 6, 6a, 7 and 8.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Government Foras land, admeasuring about 739 square yards together with two messuages or dwelling houses situate at the West side of DeLisle Road (opposite the Byculla Railway Station) bearing Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 243 and New Nos. 13764 and D|13764 and Old Survey Nos. 386, 386, and New Survey Nos. 1|3467 and 1C|3467 and Cadastral Survey No. 1944 Byculla Division and Bombay Municipal E Ward Nos. 7209 (1) and 7209 (2) and Street Nos. 94 and 94A.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of Government Foras land, admeasuring about 389 square yards together with one building or chawl standing thereon situate at the West side of DeLisle Road (opposite the Byculla Railway Station) bearing Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 243, New Nos. 13764 and D|13764 and Old Survey No. 386, 386 and New Survey Nos. 1|3467 and 1C|3467 and Cadastral Survey No. 1944 Byculla Division and Bombay Municipal E Ward Nos. 7210 to 7213 and Street Nos. 96, 98, 100, 102, 104 and 106.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Solomon & Co. attorneys for the Mortgagees, Daud Nensey Building, Military Square Lane, Fort or from the undersigned.

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Nagato Maru	5901	18 Sept.	30 Sept.
Hakone ,,	10500	...	@ 5 Oct
Kaga ,,	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Yamagata Maru	3807	5 Oct.	15 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 18 ,,
Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Oct.	31 ,,
Suwa Maru	10700	...	3 Nov.
Tango ,,	6893	1 Nov.	13 ,,

*Do not carry passengers. xCalls at Colombo. (a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10500	14 Oct.	31 Oct.
Haruna Maru	10500	28 ,,	14 Nov.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru	22000	13 Oct.	19 Oct.
Chichibu Maru	22000	28 Oct.	3 Nov.

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Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Argun Maru	24th Sept.	6th Oct.
Sumatra ,,	28th ,,	10th ,,
Hague ,,	16th Oct.	23rd ,,
Havre ,,	25th ,,	6th Nov.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Ltd.
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Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 22150. 25473. Telegrams: "Shosen."

(Continued from column 7)

oil, Volkart Bros; 1 bale cotton fly M Chandulal & Co.

For Bremen:—63 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Antwerp:—30 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co.

S S Aquileia, for Genoa:—35 bales silk waste and 2000 cwts linseed, Gorio Ltd.

For Naples:—500 cwts linseed Gorio Ltd.

S S Sumatra, for Napies:—32 tons old iron, G Gabriel.

S S Silverfir, for Marseilles:—1000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For New York:—150 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co.

For Philadelphia:—185 bales goat skin, Briskey Co; 65 bales wool raw, Shamji Mal.

S S Nagato Maru, for Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Argun Maru, for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.

SHIPPING.

September 28.

ARRIVALS.

Delhi, Jones, Gothenburg.
Khosrou, Beattie, Calcutta.
Bassano, Cladsingbord, Hull.
C|o Marseilles, Oleson, Liverpool.
Aninston City, Bradly, N. York.

DEPARTURES.

September 29.
Tarantia, Caithness, Liverpool.
Sumatra, Fullo, Genoa.

LOADING.

September 29.
Steamer Sumatra for Kobe.
Steamer Karanja, for Durban.
Steamer Gambada for Rangoon.

S S Delhi:—The L Edwards Ld. steamer Delhi arrived in harbour yesterday from Oslo, with a general cargo.

S S Khosrou:—The T M Coy's steamer Khosrou arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Bussano:—The J F Coy's steamer Bassano arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull with a general cargo.

S S C|o Marseilles:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Marseilles from Liverpool with a general car- arrived in harbour yesterday with a general cargo and 101 passengers.

S S Anniston City:—The M M Coy's steamer Anniston City arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Tarantia:—The C T Coy's steamer Tarantia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Sumatra:—The M Italiana steamer Sumatra will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

S S City of Auckland; Agents: F F Campbell & Co; from Texas:—2880 drums lub. oil; 50 drums wax; 40 drums lub. grease; 4670 drums liquid asphalt; 40 cases solid asphalt.

From New York:—154 cases batteries; 50 cases corn flakes; 15 cases cells; 290 cases auto parts; 103 cases cotton goods; 282 cases medicine; 80 cases ice cans; 259 cases tyres; 71 cases machinery; 154 cases insulators; 146 cases motor-cars; 42 cases Linoleum; 280 cases old clothing; 25 drums turpentine; 50 drums P. wax; 512 drums lub. oil; 115 drums lub. grease; 224 bales leather scrap; 1045 bales newspaper; 60 casks chemicals; 43 cases lamps; 479 coils copper-wire; 183 bundles pipes; 30 drums edible oil.

S S Durenda; Agents: M M & Co; from London:—25 cases preserves; 60 cases milk food; 190 cases beer; 25 cases ale; 85 cases gin; 56 cases tyres; 25 cases fish; 70 cases newspaper; 25 cases wine, 20 cases stout; 100 cases fruit salt; 50 cases glassware; 1678 nos. acid jars; 78 cases shell tox; 20 casks varnish; 560 drums lub. grease; 40 drums lub. oil; 325 drums tar; 700 bundles spelter plates; 375 drums paint; 83 drums colour.

From Charate:—25 cases brandy.

From Middlesbrough:—310 dms. chemicals; 51 bundles steel springs, 2938 bundles steel sheets; 6339 bundles steel bars; 2313 bundles steel rods; 127 bundles steel plates, 2048 bundles steel hoops; 298 bundles steel flats.

From Antwerp:—240 bundles steel plates; 2864 bundles steel hoops; 667 bundles steel joists; 3300 bundles steel angles; 80 bundles steel channels; 400 bundles steel circles; 937 bundles steel rees; 408 bundles steel sheets; 5384 bundles steel rods; 8378 bundles steel bars; 7546 bundles dog-spikes; 100 bundles washers; 285 bundles nails; 508 bundles tubes; 320 bundles pins; 60 drums colour.

From Okha:—8000 bags cement.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

S S Rawalpindi, for London:—250 cwts condiments, D D Framji & Co; 18 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji & Co; 50 cases sandal-wood oil, Thos. Cook & Sons; 1000 cwts joowari, T S Thadani & Sons, 1 bale animal skin, M Massiah; 3 bales animal skin, H R Rehmanbhai; 14 bales C & W carpets, H S Azezdi; 25 cases bristles, B P & Hayley Ltd.

For Marseilles:—200 cwts mustard seed, M Bhute & Co; 50 cases sandal wood oil, Thos Cook & Sons; 1250 cwts groundnuts, K Devji & Bros; 2000 cwts groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

For New York:—8 bales woollen carpets, M M & Co.

For Istambul:—65 cwts. black pepper, R Shantilal & Co; 14 bales woollen carpets, A K Aghaioff.

S S Durenda, for London:—1500 cwts groundnut oil cakes, W T Suren; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, V M Nathoo; 1000 cwts linseed oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co.

For Dunkirk:—1600 cwts bone-meal, E Mody & Co.

For Havre:—400 cwts mustard seed, T S Thadani & Sons.

S S Altenfels, for Hamburg:—1300 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 4 pots palma Rosa.

(Continued on column 6.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

FOR RETRENCHED M. & S. M R EMPLOYEES

The General Secretary of the M. S. M. Railway Employees' Union writes from Bezwada:

The Court of Enquiry appointed by the Government of India to go into the question of Railway Retrenchment now holding its sittings at Bombay is expected to visit Madras next. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation has made arrangements to put up the case of not only its affiliated Unions but even that of non-affiliated ones.

With a view to facilitate matters all employees retrenched on M. & S. M. Railway will please call over to the M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union, Perambur, Madras where special arrangements have been made to record their evidence with a view of placing before the committee. In case where the retrenched person cannot possibly attend in person they may send a detailed history of their case to the Secretary in Charge, Retrenchment, M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union, Perambur, Madras, such corresppondence being specially marked "Retrenchment."

KALA-BHAVAN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BARODA.

Following results of Examinations of City and Guilds of London Institute of the Kala-Bhavan Technical Institute in the Department of Electrical Engineering, Baroda.

Roll Numbers of those who passed: (Grade Final).

4, 41, 47, 57, 72, 76.

Roll Numbers of those who passed: (Grade Second Alternating Currents) 3, 5, 36, 38, 46, 48, 49, 51, 62, 70, 73, 75, 85, 92, 94, 101.

Roll Numbers of those who passed: (Second Dierct Currents) 3, 10, 24, 38, 46, 48, 51, 62, 68, 70, 71, 75, 85, 89, 90, 101.

COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY & SOCIAL SCIENCES.

The above College is working daily between 7-15 and 8-45 p. m. The object of the Institution is to afford Adult Education on the University level. Subjects taught are English, History, Politics, Economics, Sociology, Philosophy, Theology and Civics. The staff consists of highly qualified educationists, some of them connected with the Colleges of Bombay.

The Advisory Committee of the College consists of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. B.B. Korogaonkar, Mr. V. S. Sohoni, Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar, Prof: S. V. Phadnis and Prof: R. Pratapagiri. The management of the institution is vested in the Advisory Committee.

Applications from students [illegible]ulmately on the Matriculation level are invited. For further particulars apply to or see in person the Secretary who will be in the College between 6-30 to 7-30 p. m.

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AT TAX PAYER'S EXPENSE

Commercial Associations Protest Against 18d Rupee

Following is a copy of the telegram sent by the Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations to Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Samuel Hoare and the Finance Member to the Government of India:—

Committee, Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations strongly protests against action of Government in fixing rupee at 18d. sterling. After having frittered away huge amount of gold in obstinately trying to maintain ratio at 18d. gold during last two and half years, Government should have learnt lesson and should not have come forward with new exchange policy within few hours after old policy was forced to be given up. Government's action to help Home Government as well as Exchange Banks by fixing new ratio at 18d. Sterling, at the cost and sacrifice of Indian tax-payers is nothing but deliberate squandering away of India's slender gold resources. Removal of gold from Indian Branch of gold standard reserve in India will further accentuate the already current lack of confidence, shaking credit of Government resulting in grave and serious consequences. India will hold British Government responsible for further frittering away of Indian gold under guise of maintaining ratio at 18d. Sterling and same will have to be accounted for at time of coming settlement between India and Britain.

LIFE HISTORY OF PLANTS.

Prof. R. H. Dastur and his students have undertaken to arrange an interesting and instructive series of Exhibits illustrating the life processes and the life history of plants, on the 30th September at the C. J. Hall.

Amongst the numerous exhibits will be seen an apparatus to measure the temperature of a leaf and an apparatus showing automatic records of the air diffusing in leaves through minute pores on their surface.

Under microscopes will be arranged invisible plant organisms of a variety of form and colour and slides showing the male and female gamets of plants from the lowest to the highest forms in the scale of evolution.

The exhibition will be followed by a lecture illustrated with lantern slides on the 'plant life on the Earth' by Prof. Dastur when the vegetations of the different parts of the globe will be shown on the screen, mostly in the natural colours.

"PROPOSAL TO TRANSFER ADEN CIVIL ADMINISTRATION."

INDIAN COLONIAL MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

BOMBAY, Sept. 24.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, President, British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association, sent the following telegram on the 21st instant to the Government of India and the Government of Bombay:—

"The British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association surprised at the proposal to transfer the Civil Administration of Aden from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India. The proposal for transfer whenever it was mooted in the past was strenuously opposed by all parties concerned, including the Indian and Arab residents of Aden. The Association notes with regret that the assurance given to it on behalf of Government that such a step would not be taken before ascertaining the views of merchants and other interests concerned, has not been kept up. It is a matter for deep regret that Government after being fully aware of the very strong opposition to such a transfer should have thought it fit to flout the same and pursue the proposal. The Association urges that Government will now, once for all, abandon the idea of separating Aden from Bombay as the same is against the interests of the Presidency as also of the residents and merchants of Aden."

URDU TEACHER'S PROTEST AGAINST MR. NAZIM'S APPOINTMENT.

A meeting of the Municipal Urdu Teachers' Association was held on the 20th inst. under the presidentship of Mr. Abdul Latif Curtay in which a resolution of protest against the appointment of Mr. Nazim for teaching the new system of Urdu Alphabet to the Municipal teachers, was unanimously passed. The Association further requested the Schools Committee, to reconsider its decision and suggested that if the new method is at all considered essential, then there are some Municipal teachers, who are as competent to teach it, and who should be appointed.

DEPOSIT FROM EMIGRANT ON EMBARKATION

Protest From Mombassa

The Secretary, Social Service League, Mombasa has addressed the following to The Chief Secretary the Government of Bombay, regarding emigrants' deposit.

"We have to inform you that we have received a complaint in connection to the above matter and summarise the same as under:—

"One Mr. J. K. Bhatti, who travelled as the saloon passanger with nephew Mr. Kanji Chaku Bhatti, per s. s. "Kenya" which sailed from Bombay for Mombasa on the 15th July 1931, had to give a deposit of £12 for the nephew to one who styled himself as the Immigration Officer, at the last moment on embarkation. He alleges he has not been handed any receipt for this amount nor any acknowledgment by post thereafter. He was not even told for what purpose this deposit was exacted from him. He had strongly protested then and wishes this League to take up this matter with you. He also informs us that this practice of exating deposit from the emigrants at the last moment is in force since the 1st july last when s. s. "Khandalla" sailed for East Africa. He also says that he has suffered much hardship at the hand of the Officer, who demanded the deposit and who had not put on any uniform whereby it could be seen that he was a Government Officer on duty.

We are further informed that he was not the only passenger who had made this sort of deposit but there were several such passengers on the same steamer. We may also inform you that similar deposits have been enforced from some passengers by every sailing since S. S. "Kenya."

As your Government is aware that every new immigrant to East Africa is called upon to pay a cash deposit of £10 or give a Bond from recognised residents. The former is refunded after a period of twelve months when the immigrant has settled in the country. In view of this the abovementioned, Mr. J. K. Bhatti had to pay a cash deposit of £10 for his nephew to the local Immigration Authority.

The Managing Committee of this League has directed us to write and ascertain from you why deposits are collected in Bombay when new immigrants to East Africa have to pay cash deposits or give Bonds prior to landing. Besides our Committee strongly objects to the method adopted in collecting deposits at the last moments—particularly on the gang-way which you will appreciate, cannot be tolerated. In view of the foregoing we are inclined to think that some sort of blackmailing appears to be at the bottom of the whole thing, and we shall be obliged if you will be good enough to make thorough inquiry into the matter."

CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS RURAL PROBLEMS?

Mr. Ram Rai, President, Farmars' Federation, has returned from Simla, where he had occasion to stress the necessity of modifying and altering the objects and rigorous provisions of the Press Bill.

Mr. Ram Rai's visit was in connection with Rural Reconstruction and allied problems and he was able to meet a few Members of the Central Legislatures, who appreciated the need of a positive Constructive Rural Policy.

A Conference to discuss rural problems and policy in national policy may soon materialize.

"TRUPATI SHRINES."

At a public meeting of the Sanatani Hindus held on Friday evening, near Blavatsky Lodge, the following resolutions were unanimously passed. The meeting was composed of Sanatanists from Karnatak, Maharashtra, Gujrat and Marwar.

(1) "That this meeting of the Sanatanists of Bombay strongly protest against the legislature interference into the affairs of the ancient Shrines at Tirumalai and Tirupati in South India which are of all-India sacredness and held in great reverence by all Hindus of this country."

(2) "That this meeting of Hindus of different Provinces earnestly appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy to withhold his assent to any Bill affecting the affairs of the Hindu Shrines at Tirumalai and Tirupati (South India).

(3) "That this meeting of the Sanatanists of this city highly appreciate the services of the present Mahant Shri Prayag Dossji Varu, who is responsible to several reforms in the administration of the said temples and for maintaining several educational and charitable institutions in an up-to-date model."

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Gutha Society, Mr. Behramgore T. Anklesaria, will deliver the "Inaugural Address" at the K. R. Kama Oriental Institute on Wednesday next. The lecture is open to the public.

INCOME TAX ACT ANOMALIES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to point out through the medium of your well-known paper some anomalies that exist in the present Indian Income Tax Act 1922. These anomalies have inflicted a great deal of hardship on the general public hitherto, in whose interest, it is now high time that the pointed attention of Government as well as of our public men should be drawn to them, so that they may take the necessary steps to redress the grievences of the public in this behalf, by introducing necessary changes in the existing Income Tax Act.

Re-opening of a previous assessment:—Section 34 of the Indian Income Tax Act 1922 gives a very wide and unfettered power to the Income Tax Officers to re-open cases that have been previously decided "ex-parte" or otherwise, with the object of levying income tax on such portion or portions of the income as have at that time escaped assessment. There could certainly be no objection from the public to the reservation by Government of this power in its simple, just and equitable form. But unfortunately it is not so, and therefore it has become a source of great hardship to the public.

That the powers under section 34 are exercised unjustly and arbitrarily is clear enough. Contrary to all known canons of construction of a fiscal statute like the Income Tax Act, the scope of the enquiry under Section 34 is purposely circumscribed and narrowed down to a determination of only one aspect of the issue arising, namely "Whether the assessee has been under assessed and if so to what extent". If this issue is found against him, he is of course made to pay through the nose the tax he was not required to pay in the previous year. But what if the issue is found in his favour? In other words if he is found to have been over assessed? In such a case he is sent home packing and empty-handed and not a pie of the refund found due is given to him. A hush-hush policy is then adopted and the enquiry proceedings are coolly dropped, as if there had been no enquiry whatever. To say the least, this is obviously wrong and it creates a great deal of discontent in the mind of the public, against the Government. It means that while Government are prompt to recover every pie of the Tax any time they like, they are unbending and reluctant to refund where a refund is due on their own showing. In a palpably unjust case like this, a true representative and popular Government would lose no time in making a generous gesture, by introducing a necessary change in the Act which is bound to make the rights of the Rulers and the Ruled co-extensive. Will our benign Government do it and thus remove a fruitful source of discontent?—Yours. etc.

NARIMAN D. ADENWALLA,
Government Certified,
Accountant and Income Tax Consultant.
Chhotalal Bhuvan,
Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay.

'SATSANG' SEVA SANGHA FLOOD RELIEF

The Ggeneral Secretaries of "Satsang" write from Pabna:

Harrowing tales of misery of the homeless, distressed and hungry millions of our fellow brethren reach our ears every day. Even eye-witnesses fail to describe the real catastrophe—famished children dying in numbers, mothers standing benumbed in the deep waters and many almost naked, forced to take shelter on the branches of the trees; cattle dying for sheer want of pasture areas; paddy fields being washed away and with them the hopes of thousands of our brethren, destitute and poor; the surviving are homeless and famished in the midst of vast sheets of desolate water; epidemics breaking out and many in utter distress desperately committing suicide; The pangs of this hunger, pestilence and death can not but move the hearts of our Countrymen.

The workers of Satsang have been proceeding in batches for relief-work to the flood-stricken areas. The distressed are in need of immediate and urgent relief. No contribution at this crisis in coins or in the shape of rice and clothes shall be too small or too great. It is hoped that the sympathetic public will generously respond to this the call for the distressed and the needy.

Any kind or contribution sent to the General Secretary Satsang, Pabna be thankfully received.

LABOUR COLLEGE.

The Classes of the Labour College will re-open on Thursday the 1st of October at 7-30 p.m., in Krishna Building, Top Floor, Boribunder. All the old students are requested to attend the classes on the first day. New students who wish to join the College are requested to see personally the Secretary of the College at Saraswati Villa, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi or in the College at the time of working hours.

"BOGUS SWADESHI" IN CUDDAPAH

Mr. D. Ramasubba Reddi, President of the Cuddapah P. C. C., writes:

After seeing the article written by Mr. T. Prakasam in Swarajya, under the heading "Bogus Swadeshi" I and the Secretary Mr. Chandan Venkoba Row Swadeshi Branch of this District went to Jammalmadgu on 20-9-1931 and inspected many firms dealing in yarn. Only two firms by name K. Narayana Muneiah and P. Kondappa "Swadeshi Firm" and P. R. Narayan Row "Swadeshi Firm" are dealing in Pure Swadeshi yarn. We inspected the accounts of these two firms, and found that they are importing yarn only from Mills certified by the A.I.C.C. We inspected their dyeing works also. They do not import dyed yarn. They dye yarn themselves. Even the silk they use for their clothes is imported from Messrs. Bikkasa Ramasa Dhondale Company, Bangalore, and Messrs. Kade Eswer Shaw. We have given them also certificates to the effect that the cloths they are sxporting are pure Swadeshi.

A. I. AYURVEDA MAHAMANDAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 26.

The third session of the Standing Committee of the All-India Ayurveda Mahamandal was held at Poona under the presidentship of Vaidya Bhusan Ganesa Sastry Joshi.

Resolutions were passed requesting District Local Boards and Municipalities to start Charitable Ayurvedic Dispensaries and to appoint only such physicians as have passed from genuine Ayurvedic Institutions and congratulating Mr. Narayan Ramji Gunjal, M.L.A. of Poona for his tabling a resolution for the Assembly for establishing an Ayurvedic College at Government expense.

A prize of Rs. 250 has been announced by Ayurveda Martanda Yadaoji Trikamji Acharya of Bombay for the best Sanskrit treatise on the Agasti Sampradaya literature existing in Dravid language.

GANDHI WEEK IN "F" WARD.

The "F" Ward D. C. C. has decided to carry intensive hawking of Khaddar from door to door during the Gandhi Week. Centres are opened at Lalbaug (Seth Ramji Manohar shop) and at Suparibaug shop of Seth Dhasi Anandji). Khadi will be stocked there from 2nd October.

In order to facilitate spinning during Gandhi Week three centres have been opened where those who desire to spin can get the names and the times for spinning registered at the following centres:—(1) "F" Ward D. C. C. office, Kawarana Building, Parel; (2) The Charkha Class, Pradhan Building, Parel. (3) The Parel Sewa Sangh, Patel Building, Parel.

MOIN-UD-DOWLA CHALLENGE GOLD CUP.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 25.

The Gold Cup presented by Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur will be a challenge trophy. The Gold Cup will become the property of Cricket team winning the trophy for three years successively. Competition is open to all.

The Tournament will be played off between the 25th November and 10th December, 1931.

KING NADIR KHAN'S GIFT TO BOMBAY MOULANA.

Mr. Muayad-Ul-Islam, Secretary, Anjuman-e-Khadim-Ul-I s l a m, Bombay, writes:—

It must be a matter of gratification for all Musalmans that Moulana Hakim Abu Yousuf Asfahani has been the recipient of a prayer-carpet manufactured by the Afghan artisans always with ablution together with an autograph letter from H. M. King Mohamed Nadir Khan, King of Afghanistan, as a token of appreciation of the religious services he has been able to render to the Musalmans of Bombay. It is a matter of gratification that his services, silent as they are, in religiously unifying the Musalmans, have been appreciated by a monarch who is so well known for his religious fervour.

RETRENCHMENT IN MYSORE STATE.

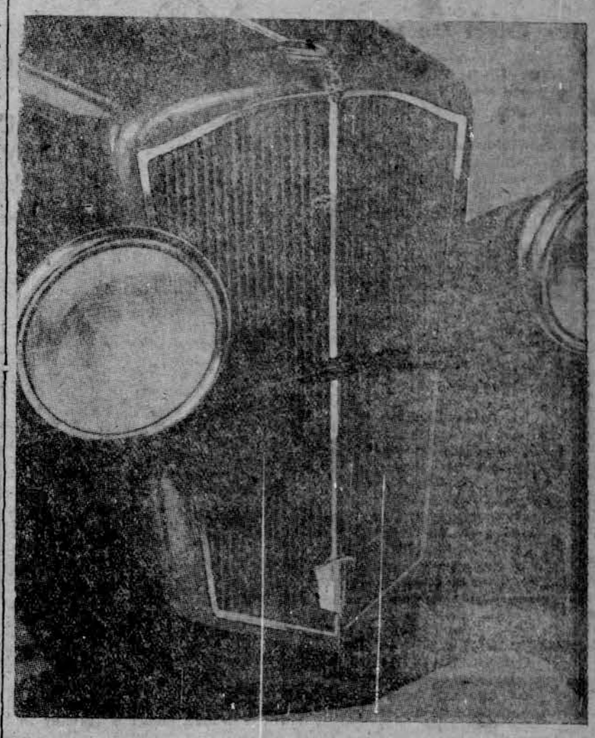
(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 25.

Careful enquiries in well informed circles go to show that the Government are now faced with a situation, so much so that a cut in salaries migh become inevitable. The anticipations of the Government in regard to Revenue and Excise realisations, have not come up to expectations.

The Dewan and members of the Council are meeting the heads of departments very frequently, discussing the 'pros' and 'cons' of the question.

The Report of the Retrenchment Committee is receiving the careful attention of the Government and orders on the report are expected shortly. In some instances, the Government have made drastic cuts in expenditure, far beyond the recommendations of the Chandrasekhara Aiyar Committee.



IT HAS ARRIVED
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WITH APPRECIATIONS BY

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—:o:—

The World Crisis—Causes—Indian Position—British T. U. C. and Labour Govt.—Cross Currents in Indian Trade Unionism—Conflict of Ideas—The Geneva Way—Work for Workless—Thomas Plan—How Europe Views It.

THE WORLD CRISIS

It's Effect On India

(By U. G. PUTHLI).

The world crisis is on account of 3 formidable factors:—(1) Over-production,

(2) Low Purchasing power, and

(3) Capitalist Monopolisations. The purchasing power has gone down alarmingly in all the countries. The following were the figures of decline in purchasing power:—

Germany, France, Belgium, Central Asia	10 to 15 p.c.
United S. A.	15 to 20 p.c.
Italy, Czechoslavakia, Poland Brazil	20 to 25 p.c.
Austria, Japan, China and Egypt	25 to 30 p.c.
Canada, Spain and India	30 to 40 p.c.

NO NEW THING.

The crisis we are facing to-day is not a new thing. At every stage whenever there is over production in a Capitalistic country there has been crisis. Just before the War there was similar over-production in manufactured goods and the world was facing a crisis. But the war came about and catastrophe over of the collapse of the world structures was averted. All the manufacturing manufactories in Europe were converted into Munition Factories.

THE BOOM PERIOD.

After the great war in 1920. there was another type of crisis and that was one of under-production. The prices of all the articles went very high and there were huge margin of profits for the industries. This was the boom period. Much money was invested in industries and after a few years on account of the increased factories with speed-up devices all over the world. Over-production began to occur. This time the crisis is more serious. Machinery penerated into Agriculture and there was over-production in Agricultural products also. This brought down the prices of agricultural produces which made the peasants, the consumers of the manufactured goods, poorer. So the industrialists in order to bring down the cost of manufactured goods to meet with the lower purchasing power of the masses introduced rationalization schemes and introduced labour saving mechanical inventions. This served to intensify the crisis as many were unemployed thereby. Some time later the Banks found that the large funds they had advanced were paralysed as frozen credits to industry. Though the principal was increasing, it were becoming valueless. Funds were coming forward for short term gilt edged securities but not for long term capital investment. The U. S. Stock Exchange crash in October 1929 heralded the approach of the World Economic Crisis. It was very clear that the prices on shares had gone down terribly though artificially they were kept up for some time.

GERMANY BEARS THE BRUNT.

The crisis in Germany is the worst because of the huge reparations they have to pay as War Debts to the Allies. The Young Plan places the burden of these reparations on the products of the country and the workers' wages were, therefore, directly affected. Further the policy of selling goods in Germany at a higher rate than in outside countries made the working class of Germany very poor. On account of the present crisis the workers were almost on the verge of refusing to bear the burden of reparations. As a timely measure in order to get out of this position a moratorium was extended by the Allies.

IN AMERICA.

Even in a highly developed capitalist country as that of America crisis has come about. There are already two million unemployed. There has been too much over-production in the cotton produce and the Cotton Farm Association is just thinking of destroying 1/3 of the crops to mitigate the crisis. How far this would be successful has yet to be seen.

IN FRANCE.

The country like France, where the crisis is not yet so great because of its complete destruction during the War and the consequent huge work it has provided to the people is also showing signs of crisis. The General Strike in all the Textile Mills ended after 8 weeks on July 19. To avoid further occurrance the Government has appointed a Commission with three representatives from the employers and three from the workers with the Government Man as the President. But this has caused widespread discontent amongst the Labourers which shows that the country cannot be safe from any more trouble.

IN ENGLAND.

England is the one country whose economic condition direcly tells on India. The calling of a Round Table Conference indicates that there must be a serious crisis in England. They do not want to have any trouble in the colonies when there is trouble already at home. The Budget shows the great deficit of £12 crores which the Labour Ministry had to balance. The Economic Committee appointed by this Ministry has recommended a cut of 20 per cent in Unemployment Insurance, 20 per cent. in Teachers' Salaries, and 12½ per cent. in Police. The widespread discontent amongst the Labour Organisations has forced the Labour Ministry to resign in favour of forming a Coalition Nationalist Ministry. As the Trade Union Congress is deadly opposed to any reduction in the unemployment insurance and the salaries of the workers, it is likely that the situation may lead to a general election very soon. A Coalition Ministry of the present type was formed only during the War to meet with the catastrophe that had faced the country. The election of similar Ministry shows the depth of the present crisis.

POSITION IN INDIA.

Coming to India again imperialist exploitation has made the country an absolute pauper. British Imperialism has come to realise that without giving any sop to the Indians, there is every chance of its losing the country just as they had lost America. The Indians are agitating for the restoration of 1/4 exchange rotio which would mean a further loss to Britain. On account of the 1/6 exchange ratio, according to the Mill-owners' Association ' report, we find that 3 crores of rupees are being lost every year in the Textile Industry. To add to it this exchange has deprived the peasants of 1/8 of their produce. All these have contributed along with other factors to bring down the purchasing power of Indians to a very low level. The decline in prices of agricultural products have made the peasants to go to desperation. In many provinces they find the whole produce cannot go even to pay the land tax. The starving people are fighting for bread when in some parts we find too much of production stock with the farmer. In the Punjab there is over production of wheat whereas in Malabar thousands are starving for want of bread. This is the irony of the present crisis!

In industries also there is over-production, over-production not in the sense that it is more than what the community needs, but over-production inasmuch as the goods are stocked with the industrialists. The people are naked for want of money to buy clothes. The Government has now given some protection in the shape of tariff over foreign piecegoods. But this has come too late to save the industries. A situation has come about where any tariff would mean further reduction in the purchasing power of the consumers. Any increase in the prices of cloth is therefore, immediately reflected with decreases in the consuming quantity.

R. T. C. TACTICS.

The Indian capitalists have come to realise the imminent danger the capitalistic system is facing in India on account of economic crisis. They are hastening, therefore, to form an alliance with imperialism which is only too ready to avail of this opportunity to stabilise its position in India. The relationship between Indian upper classes and the Imperialists will be finally decided at the Round Table Conference. India will be given such powers as to raise tariff walls or do such other things that would encourage industrialisation in India. Indians would then come forward with large sums to invest in industries.

BREATHING TIME FOR BRITAIN

From the other side Britain will stabilise its depleted finances in industries and currency with the help of the huge loan that has been advanced by America and France. After stabilising its finances at Home, England will advance capital to the Indian Capitalists through the banks and thus under the hegemony of British Imperialism Indian capital will be utilised to industrialise India.

MONOPOLY OF AGRICULTURE.

Besides capitalists will make every effort to introduce machinery in agriculture and to raise the purchasing power of the peasants and to monopolise the production in an organised way. The anxiety of the Indian capitalist for parmership with imperialism is a clear indication of the crisis that awaited the capitalistic system. The Round Table Conference was the inevitable result. It may apparently seem that the crisis has been averted, but once again a severe and more acute crisis is certain to appear on account of inner contradictions of the capitalistic system.

LOOK AT RUSSIA.

When there is such acute crisis all over the world we find this has not affected one-sixth of the population of the world. We hear no talk of unemployment in that vast country of the Soviets where the wealth along with the produce has been socialised. From the recent speech of Litvinoff at the League of Nations we find that Russia has helped other capitalist countries to mitigate the crisis to a large extent by giving a market for their manufacture. The U. S. S. R. imported 75 per cent. of machinery from Germany, Austria and England, 53.5 per cent. tractors from America and 30 million tons of cast iron from Poland out of 30,800,000 tons of its export.

Fall Of Labour Govt. And British T. U. C.

(I. F. T. U.) Throughout all the attempts made in Great Britain in the last few months by the various commissions and government authorities to effect economies, the policy of the trade unions has always remained clear and unambiguous. On the one side, they have emphatically expressed their repugnance to any reduction in the unemployment rates: on the other, recognising the need for a sound financial policy, they have made practical provosals for overcoming the financial difficulties. The basis of these proposals has been the last distribution of burdens; they have aimed not at making the poorest of the poor suffer for the financial chaos for which they are in no way responsible, but at taxing those privileged sections of the population which can pay and also the community in general.

T. U. C. PROPOSALS.

As early as May last a trade union delegation made proposals to a commission appointed by the Government to study the unemployment question, these proposals declaring for the levying of a special graded unemployment tax on all incomes, whether derived from wages, salaries dividends or profits (This tax was not to exceed 1 per cent. for incomes under £250 per year). This was a proposal for a just distribution of the burdens and proved that the British T. U. C. General Council has felt from the very outset that its duty is to protect from the crisis the hardest hit sections of the population and the community. It has maintained this policy throughout all the various diverse opinions, issued by later commissions and authorities.

NO CUTS PLEASE.

When the Royal Commission for the Reform of Unemployment Insurance, submitted its proposals at the beginning of June last, Citrine, the general Secretary of the T. U. C., made the following comment to a press representative: "We have never condoned proved abuses and we shall personally consider the recommendations for their removal, but we shall strenuously oppose these puts in benefit.....". "The Trade Union Movement will do its utmost to prevent such a policy being carried out."

FATAL DEFECT.

In July, the T. U. C. monthly magazine again set forth with enery the policy of the trade unions. Replying to the many attacks on unemployment insurance, it recalled the above-mentioned plan of the T. U. C. and wrote as follows: "This plan, which shirked none of the real problems of the situation, had one fatal defect in the eyes of the orthodox economists engaged in the defence of the existing social system; it proposed to look for the money where it could be found, and to make the relief of the unemployed, rather than the maintenance of the idols of rent, interest and profit the main test of practicability."

Since all the other economy plans have made the mistake of endeavouring to take most of the money from sources which cannot do without it, the Labour Government eventually fell. This fact is above all technical questions of the possible or impossible balancing of the budget. It still remains the decisive factor even although the inevitable will happen and retrenchment measures will be applied! It will justify the policy of the trade unions and ensure the unity of the movement.

AFTER THE FALL.

As for the attitude of the trade unions "after" the fall of the Labour Government, we see this from an article published in the official journal of the national trade union centre, of which we quote the chief passages: "The Labour Government has come to an end and a Composite Government has been formed. The new Government came into existence under conditions which place the Trade Union and Labour Movement in open opposition to the policy of drastic economies at the expense of the poorer sections of the community, and particularly the unemployed, which this Government has been formed to carry out. Events developed during the last few days with such extraordinary rapidity that the causes and consequences of the Labour Government's downfall have yet to be fully considered." In this connection attention is called to the decisive meeting of the General Cooncil and the despatch of a delegation to the Government, setting forth the views of the trade unions and unanimously approving their report. Then came the decision to submit a full report to the trade union congress.

WHOSE DICTATION.

The article is continued as follows: "This did not mean, as some newspapers suggested, that the General Council had experienced any difficulty in making up their minds upon the Government's proposals: it was rather an intimaiton to the Government and to the public that it was the General Council's intention to give Congress all the information at their disposal, and to discuss the position without regard to the secrecy in which the Government had enveloped its policy. The General Council were not a party to the events which culminated in the resignation of the Labour Cabinet and the Prime Minister's decision to undertake the formation of a Composite Government" (This statement, made after the fall of the Government, was confirmed by an allegation by Dr. Addison, Minister of Agriculture, who said that "the reason for the break-up of the Government is not because of some dictation from the Trades Union Congress Committee, but because of dictation of another sort as to the way in which the Budget should be balanced". (Ed.)

NO LABOUR SUPPORT.

Even before the 26th August, when the General Council of the T. U. C., the Executive of the Labour Party and the Parliamentary Labour Party held a joint meeting, Citrine had issued the following declaration: "It is obvious that nobody can commit the Trade Union and Labour Movement to participation in or support of a National Government without its consent: that consent has not been given. Until the properly constituted bodies, namely, the Labour Party Executive and the Trade Union Congress General Council, have considered the matter and reached a decision it must be understood that the Labour Movement's support of the Government ceases with the resignation of the Cabinet. I think the opinion of the trade unions at any rate would be that in resigning office rather than carry out the policy of drastic economies at the expense of the unemployed, which the other parties have endeavoured to impose, the Ministers who signed have acted as Labour Ministers would be expected by the Labour Movement to act."

UNITY PRESERVED.

Summing up, the "Industrial News" contains the following passage: "The Trade Union view is that resignation of the Labour Ministers maintained the unity of the Labour Movement which could not otherwise have been preserved." For the rest, it is pointed out that all questions of policy and of the personal position of those members of the Labour Government who have associated themselves with the leaders of the Tory and Liberal Parties in the formation of the new Composite Government will be settled by the decisions of the joint committees and the National Assemblies of the Trade Union and Labuor Movement.

HOW TO PROVIDE WORK FOR THE WORKLESS

What Europe Thinks Of Thomas Plan

(I.F.T.U.) The gigantic spread of unemployment caused by the world economic crisis, which is felt most acutely in Europe, has stimulated the best brains of the Labour Movement to try to find a remedy or at least some means of mitigating the distress of the millions who are compelled to be idle. Many a fantastic project has been imagined which is not worthy of serious discussion, since it is evident that it would inevitably be wrecked on the rocks of finance. Very few of the schemes evolved can claim to be taken in earnest, and first and foremost among these is that of Albert Thomas, the Director of the International Labour Office (I.L.O.) who, after months of tireless advocacy of it, would now seem to be justified in indulging some hope of at least its partial application.

THE THOMAS PLAN.

It will be remembered that at the 15th International Labour Conference, held at Geneva in April, 1931, the Director of the I.L.O., declared in favour of the creation of a European Exchange and proposed a programme of great public works serving the common interests of the whole of Europe, of which the chief specific points were the construction of a European network of motor car roads, a similar network of high-power electricity and the extension of the European canal system. His plans, which were taken as the starting-point of the discussions at the Conference included, for instance, a great motor-car road between Paris, Vienna, and Athens, and another from Paris via Berlin and Warsaw to Moscow: also a motor-car road over the Alps and a North-South Road from the North Sea to the Balkans. Thomas also suggested the installation of automatic coupling on all European railways, instead of the present hand-coupling practice. If these works were carried out, they would employ several hundreds of thousands of workers for about 5 years.

WANTED CONCRETE PROPOSALS.

The proposals were referred to the Europe Committee of the League of Nations, whose Credit Sub-Committee is simultaneously to consider their financing. At the beginning of June last, Albert Thomas also demanded of the countries represented in the Europe Committee that they should make a sharply-defined concrete proposals dealing with work which could be done within their own countries and which would at the same time promote the interests of all Europe, apart from the advantages to their own country. This characteristic feature, Thomas believes, would justify the demand for international credit. It is undoubtedly extremely interesting to note the proposals made by the various countries, since the replies of the national Governments show the schemes which would be practicable and would promote the interest of all Europe, provided that the most difficult problem of all, the finance question, could be solved in advance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Stresses the fact that of course those countries are most deeply interested in European labour schemes which border on each other. Britain herself can only suggest the scheme for the construction of a Channel Tunnel as a link between herself and France, but she considers the political difficulties in the way of this are too great to be overcome.

RUSSIA.

Russia's reply, which will be received with some justifiable scepticism, was announced in a telegram to the I. L. O., declaring that in Russia there is "no unemployment" and therefore no necessity for plans to create work, and no need to claim international financial assistance (!).

AUSTRIA.

Austria emphasises the fact that the finance question is the kernel of the whole problem, but makes 3 important proposals, namely: 1 Construction of an international network of roads, from which Austria would reap many advantages, in view of her central situation in Europe; (2) A Scheme to make the Danube navigable for ships of 1200 tons; (3) The construction of a European network of electricity: in Austria itself there would be about 1000 kilometers at a voltage of 400,000. (The Danube navigability project is one which was since long put forward by the International Transport-workers' Federation.)

BELGIUM.

Belgium thinks direct connection might be made between Amsterdam and Paris: also a network of electricity of high voltage, and a great canal to link up Antwerp with the Rhine: these would be to the interests of all Europe: and discussions on these lines have already taken place between Belgium, Holland and France.

BULGARIA, ESTHONIA, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, ROUMANIA, SPAIN AND TURKEY.

Bulgaria, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Roumania, Spain and Turkey also make sharply defined concrete proposals including in every case road-making and railway and canal construction, and in specific case these construction of ports, aviation ports, agricultural settlements and improvement of the land. A very notable project coming from Esthonia is for agricultural colonisation: Esthonia believes that, if she had about 2,700,000 Swiss francs, she could give employment for 600,000 working days in constructing settlements for Russian emigrants, thus enabling those who hold "Nansen" passports to find a new native land.

GERMANY.

Germany affirms that she feels great sympathy with the plans of the I. L. O., and if she wtre granted a long-term credit of 100 millios marks, she could accomplish public work of great geseral utility, for example a road from Hamburg to Basel, setting up power stations and so on.

YUGOSLAVIA, FINLAND. ICELAND AND ALBANIA.

Many smaller countries, such as Yugoslavia, Finland, Iceland and Albania have also declared their interest in the idea, but have not made specific proposals because the time allowed to them was too short.

The projects of work of the various countries are distributed over periods varying from 1 to 15 years. Turkey in particular has sent in a very definite plan of work. Adding together all the estimate for the plans hitherto proposed, some of which have already been begun in certain countries, it is reckoned that employment would be found for over 265 million working days. The commencing sum which would be needed to carry out all these public works is about 2.6 milliards of Swiss francs.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

This Survey of the replies of the various countries shows that every country is very willing to lay claim to international credit in order to put its derelict labour to some useful work. A careful examination of the various schemes also shows that Albert Thomas' scheme for the creation of a European Labour Exchange would hardly be necessary for the success of this work or mitgiation, because each country has at its command enough unemployed of its own to do its own share of the work. Undoubtedly the whole Industry of Europe would obtain supplementary work, and if agreements were made as to the distribution of the orders, which would be particularly necessary in the case of the electricity schemes the railway construction, and for many other plans, some help would be forthcoming for all the countries of Europe. Thomas remarks pertinently that the necessary co-operation between France and Germany could only be secured by giving them joint tasks.

VERY QUESTIONABLE.

The enormous sums of money which would be needed to carry out simultaneously all these various projects make it, unfortunately, very questionable whether they could be realised in the near future. It is evident that most of the proposals call for work which would be of a genuinely international nature, and it must be admitted of many of the other schemes that although they are primarily of national interest, they would nevertheless promote the common interests of all Europe, so that their financing internationally would not only be justifiable, but also possible. This is especially true of the proposals emanating from Austria, Belgium, Esthonia and Spain.

DANUBE PROJECT.

Another series of proposals deal with the construction of plants which could undoubtedly be put to such good use that they would eventually be able to pay off the credits allotted to them hemselves by means of a sinking fund. This applies especially to the Danube project, and also to the construction of canals and of a European network of electricity, both of which meet economic needs which are already felt.

FEDERATION'S SUPPORT.

In judging all these projects, we must not ignore the fact that the question of finance, under the present economic system, stands or falls by the question whether capitalist business can be done or not. The working class of Europe would undoubtedly welcome either the full or the partial application of the schemes, for the estimate made of the days of work required shows how large a number of unemployed would thereby be re-absorbed into the economic process. Nor can there be any doubt that to give effect on a large scale to these schemes would prove to be so great a stimulus to the economic system that it would lead to a still further decrease of unemployment and of the economic slump, at least so far as Europe is concerned. At its Executive Meeting of the 23rd July, 1931, the I. F. T. U. Executive expressed its agreement in principle with these schemes in the following terms: "One of the chief means to be adopted is the provision of capital for the countries in need of it, in order to put into operation a gigantic programme providing work for some 25 millions of unemployed."

GENEVA WAY IS BEST!

Cross Currents In Indian Trade Unionism

(BY R. W. FULAY)

With the advent of British Rule and the coming in of the Industrial Revolution, machine-power made its first appearance in India in the Industrial World. Industrialisation with which is associated capitalism is inevitable. Bombay on account of its unique transport facilities, nearness to cotton track, and business enterprise naturally first became the cotton Mills centre of India. For the first time, the Indian workers found themselves huddled together in places with women and children and experienced long and monotonous hours of work. The Lancashire workers and traders alarmed at Indian competition wanted to force the hands of the Government in passing factory legislation and the Factory Act of that period cannot necessarily be said to be a genuine attempt to help Labour.

BEGINNINGS OF ORGANISATION.

Organisation was unknown, out class-consciousness was surely making its appearance and we hear of Mr. Lokhande, organising the mill-hands of Bombay during that period. Illiteracy and indifference to democratic principles, could not sustain the organisation after the death of Mr. Lokhande. Trade Unionism however, achieved its first success amongst the Government servants, in spite of the unsympathetic attitude of the Government. Trade Unionism has its origin in the poverty, misery, squalor and the utter helplessness of the general mass of workers against the organised exploitation of the capitalists, and therefore it is no wonder that any Trade Union creates opposition on the part of the Government and the employers. During the War, with huge and unprecedented profits, wages proverbially low, a series of Strikes broke out throughout the country and Trade Unions or Strike Committees came into existence.

T. U. PIONEERS.

But it was only in 1920 that the Madras Labour Union faced with a civil liability for Strike requested the Government for the passing of the Trade Union Act. Even now, the Trade Union movement is in its infancy, the workers in India have not the class consciousness as the workers in the west. The Government Servants' Unions show, the largest amount of success, next to that comes the Transport Industry and here it must be said that at one time the biggest Union in that industry, the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, was formed mainly by the untiring efforts of our Meerut friends.

SPLITS.

But as is general with communists in India, they live in a world of their own and fix up an impossible goal and the result was a disastrous strike which crippled their Union and which accidentally came after their arrests in the hands of outsiders. Situated as we are economically, educationally, and communally it is idle to talk of a strike or a revolution even if we are willing to do it. A great responsibility lies on "outsiders" to carry the movement on proper channels. With the introduction of the Communist element in the Trade Union movement, signs of split became apparent in 1927. The new rising of a vacillating group in the said movement brought matters to a head at the Nagpur session of the Trade Union Congress and a regrettable split occurred in Nagpur.

THREE PARTIES.

There are at present three parties in the Trade Union Movement:—

(1) The Federation group of Messrs. Joshi, Chamanlal and others.

(2) The Communist group headed by Ramadive, Deshpande and Co. and

(3) The quasi-National Congress group.

The first group represents a genuine Trade Unionist group between whom and the communists, the difference lies only in the methods of achieving the goal. Both are agreed that the present capitalist order of the Society needs be changed. But one believes in Evolution and the other in Revolution. The one feels Moscow as the place of millenium and the other feels Geneva as the place of workers' betterment. But one cannot understand the politics of this vacillating group who were hoarse in condemning Geneva at Nagpur and in affiliating the Trade Union Congress with the League Against Imperialism, changing their colours to suit the occasion. It is the existence of this element which is coming in the way of unity in the Trade Union ranks.

NO GAMBLE WITH HUMAN BEINGS.

Believing as I do that outsiders are a necessity for some time to

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Railway Court of Inquiry, Secretariat 11 a.m.

Harwood League Football Tournament: Mahomedan Sporting vs. 15th Field Brigade Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 30

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Harwood League Football Tournament: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Royal West Kents, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 1.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 3.

S. S. Rawalpindi with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

A. R. DIAS AND BROS.—Opening of the New Establishment of Messrs. A. R. Dias and Bros. will be performed at 105 Esplanade Road (opp. Clock Tower), Fort, Bombay, on Thursday (1st prox.)

ANDHRA NILAYAM, PAREL.—Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Andhra Nilayam Parel, in an appeal to the Andhra Public says that the Management of the Reading Room and Library has been taken over by a duly constituted body elected at a recent public meeting and requests all Andhras to join the institution.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.—A social gathering will be held in St. Xavier's College, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

FIVE-MILE RUNNING RACE—A five-mile running race will be run on Sunday (13th October) at 6 a.m. It is open to members of the Swastik League only. Competitors can see the notice board at the League's Head-quarters for details.

DRAMA IN AID OF FLOODS RELIEF.—Under the auspicies of the Gurjar Ladies Social Club "Miss 1931" was performed at the Bombay Theatre last Saturday. The proprietor Mr. Gadre had offered the show without taking anything. It was presided over by Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri. The proceeds and donations amounted to Rs. 622/, out of which Rs. 400/ will be sent to Dr. P. C. Ray and Rs. 222/ to Ramkrishna Ashram for the Malvan Flood Relief.

PATETI COMPETITION RESULTS.

Announcement Next Week.

Owing to the large number of entries in our Pateti Word-Building Competition, the results could not be announced last Sunday. They will, however be published next Sunday.

M. N. ROY WEEK

To-day's Programme

1. Collection of funds.
2. Street corner meetings.
3. Distribution of literature.
4. Public meeting at the Jinnah Hall at 6-30 p.m.
President: Dr. G. Y Chitnis.
Speakers:—V. B. Karnik, Lalji Pendse, N. S. Chetty, Miss Maniben Kara, Mohemed Ebrahim.
5. Public meeting at Rangari Chawl near Lalbaug at 8-30 p.m.
President:—G. L. Khandalkar.
Speakers:—S. C. Kalapaker, B. H. Joshi, S. C. Gaikwar and others.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 28-9-31 Colabha Point 0.00" Fort 0.00" J. J. Hospital 0.04"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 81.77" Fort 91.39" J. J. Hospital 84.32"

Total for the corresponhding period of 1930 Colaba Point 57.46" Fort 89.46" J. J. Hospital 93.63".

Total for the corresponhding period of 1929 Colaba Point 51.88" Fort 73.28" J. J. Hospital 58.61".

HAWKERS PARADE.

BUT NO GOODS TO SELL!

Hawkers of Bombay, shouting cries of "Down with the Encroachment Department," paraded through the streets of Bombay on Monday, to register their protest against the alleged arbitrary ways of the Encroachment Department of the Municipality.

They stopped in front of all the Municipal Buildings and raised loud cries of "Down with the Municipality."

The procession of the hawkers attracted large crowds and at some places reached huge dimensions.

SARDAR'S ADDRESS TO STUDENTS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Indian National Congress, will address the Students at the People's Jinnah Hall to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE FUTURE OF INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE

—:o:—

Govt's Theory Of "No Fund" Exploded

MR. WALCHAND HIRACHAND'S STRONG CASE FOR RESERVATION OF COASTAL TRAFFIC

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., which was held on Monday afternoon at the Sudama House, Ballard Estate was attended by a large number of share holders who took keen interest in the deliberations which lasted for full four hours.

The Chairman Mr. Walchand Hirachand was severely heckled after his speech. A number of speakers criticised the administration of the Company and the way in which the Directors handled the investments of the Company.

The Directors' report and the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account showing a profit of Rs. 2,16,599-10-10 was adopted and a dividend of As. 4 per share was declared.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj's appointment as a Director was confirmed and Messrs. Walchand Hirachand and H. P. Mody were re-elected Directors. Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. and K. S. Iyer and Co., were re-appointed auditors.

DETAILS.

The Chairman, Mr. Walchand Hirachand after reading his speech was flooded with scores of questions by the shareholders to which he made cryptic replies. Still it took over an hour and a half to reply to all the questions.

One question was whether the Company paid for the telegrams sent by Mr. Haji to the Viceroy from Rangoon. Mr. Walchand's reply was that such telegrams as were in the interest of the Company were paid by the Company.

WHO PAID FOR MR. WALCHAND'S EXPENSES TO LONDON?

Another question was if Mr. Walchand was paid his expenses for going to London from Geneva to interview Lord Inchcape. Mr. Walchand informed the shareholders that he had submitted a bill of roughly Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,600 which were covered traveling charges from Geneva to London and London to Marseilles and bills for nearly three weeks' stay in London. But the bill was not yet paid.

The report of the Directors and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account were then proposed for acceptance and duly seconded.

GRIEVANCES AGAINST DIRECTORS.

Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia complained that the Directors did not pay proper attention to the investment of the Company's assets. He reminded that last year the share-holders had given a warning that money invested in sterling securities should be withdrawn and invested in the Treasury Bills or other shortdated bonds.

SELL THE STERLING SECURITIES.

Mr. Bhoot also did not understand why the Directors should clung to the Sterling securities. Last year the rate of those securities was £85-1/2 this year it was £62-1/2 and it would not be a surprise if it went down to £55-1/2. He wanted the shareholders to demand with one voice that the Sterling securities should be sold and the money should be invested in other fixed deposits. They had already suffered a loss of Rs. 900,000 and did not want to suffer more.

Mr. P. Vasavda severely criticised the policy of the Directors. He said the Scindia's had never been shrewd in investing their money. By their dilatory methods they had always suffered heavy losses in the past. He also wanted that the Sterling securities should be liquidated and the money should be safely invested.

TOP-HEAVY ADMINISTRATION.

The speaker further said that there was no system in the work. The management was so top-heavy and rotten that they could not give more than 1-3/4 per cent. to the share-holders on their investment, although they had the advantage of the Swadeshi spirit among the people who supported them. He pointed out that although foreign shipping firms charged lesser freight they paid as high as 12 per cent. dividends to their share-holders. were as heavy as they were two or three years back.

President—(To the House) Shall we fix some time for each speaker?

Voices. No. No. We are prepared to sit till 11 in the night.

TAKE A BOTTLE OF SMELLING SALT.

Another Voice.—Mr. Saklatvala sits with a bottle of smelling salt in the Tata's meetings. You can follow his example.

Continuing Mr. Vasavda said that the concern prided itself as a National concern. He wanted the higher employees of the Company to accept a cut of 20 or 25 per cent. and bring down the expenditure. It was no use lecturing to the public on the merits of Swadeshi and appealing to their patriotism the Directors must themselves set an example.

Mr. Vasavda moved an amendment that the report should be received and not accepted and a committee should be appointed to consider the report and to suggest modes of retrenchment and increase in the profits.

Mr. Nathalal Mehta seconded the amendment.

DIVIDEND WILL DISAPPEAR.

Mr. Bharucha was afraid that if the amendment was accepted even the small dividend of annas 4 per share which was in sight would disappear for the present.

The chairman gave assurance that next year the Balance Sheet would be accordingly improved and the management would also see that further retrenchment was effected. Thereupon both the amendments were withdrawn.

NO REAL PROFIT MADE.

Speaking on the original proposition Mr. Chotalal Parekh strongly criticised the administration of the Company. He said there was no real profit made during the year. The Directors had shown a clear profit of Rs. 2,16,599-10-10 which was much less than the interest they got on the securities and other holdings of the Company.

DON'T TRADE ON NATIONALISM.

Mr. Morarji Hemraj also criticised the administration as topheavy. He said it was due to the heavy charges that the profit of the poor shareholders who had invested their money in the concern on the plea that it was a national concern were kept so low. He wanted the higher employees of the Company to live up to the ideal of Mahatma Gandhi and not charge more than Rs. 500 a month so long as the shareholders did not get at least 6 per cent. return on their capital. It was no use trading in the name of nationalism and thriving on the patriotic feelings of the public. If you want to make this a really successful concern you must manage it cheaply and make it paying.

The proposition was put to vote and carried all except one voting for it.

MR. WALCHAND HIRACHAND'S SPEECH.

Following are excerpts from the speech delivered by the Chairman, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, at the 12th Ordinary General Meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. held on Monday, (yesterday), at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay:

The working of the Company, during the year, as you must have observed from the Balance Sheet, resulted in a small profit of Rs. 2,16,599-10-10 after providing, as usual for the sum of rupees four lacs as depreciation. You will therefore, naturally ask me the question "Why has not the Company shown a better result?" I hope you will bear with me for a few minutes when I shall place before you the circumstances under which shipping has to work in the coastal trade of India and the manner in which they affect the economic working of the Company. The profits of a shipping company, as you know very well, depend mainly on the rates of freight at which cargo is carried and the despatch which the steamers would get both at the ports of shipment and at the ports of discharge. The basic rate of freight between Rangoon and Bombay, which was forced down last year by the non-Indian shipping companies from Rs. 12 to Rs. 11, had to be further reduced from Rs. 11 to Rs. 10-8 at the beginning of this year. The non-Indian shipping companies, in conformity with their usual practice of forcing down the basic rate year after year under the plea that they thereby meet the demand of the merchants, once again reduce the basic rate still further and made an offer of Rs. 10 to the Rice Merchants' Association of Bombay, which they were patriotic enough not to accept.

WHY BASIC RATE IS INEVITABLE

I have been telling you year after year that the rates of freight are fixed at an inequitable and uneconomic level. I have been charged by interested parties that the Scindia Company want to keep a higher rate and so I say so You would therefore like to know what my reasons are for considering the rate inequitable and uneconomic. If you were to ask me the question "Is the rate of Rs. 10-8 between Rangoon and Bombay uneconomic?" I would say at once that that, if the steamers in the coasting trade of India were plying under such normal conditions as would obtain under similar trades elsewhere, the rate of Rs. 10-8 was not uneconomic. But the conditions are quite abnormal and such as do not obtain in similar trades elsewhere. As far as I know, there is no trade in which Shipping Order is not considered a contract in practice as is being done in the coasting trade of India. The unhealthy practices of settling and paying claims contrary to the terms of the bill of lading, which have been allowed to grow up in this trade by the non-Indian lines, despite our continued protests, constitute an abnormal feature not to be found elsewhere, seriously affecting the working of the Company. The manner, in which tonnage is dumped at important ports far in excess of the requirements of the trade by the foreign interests notwithstanding the continuous requests of the shippers and the Scindia Company to regulate berthings, causes abnormal delay to the steamers engaged in the trade and substantially affects their economic results. And the private and insidious inducements, which are reported to have been offered and which seem to have been increasing in their variety for securing cargo, seriously curtail the profits of the trade.

DUMPING OF TONNAGE.

I gave you detailed particulars, during the course of my speech last year and the year before last, of the manner in which tonnage is dumped by non-Indian companies at important ports far in excess of the requirements of the trade. That undesirable practice still continues and in some cases has been intensified. One of the highest authorities observed at an important Shipping Conference that if the shipping engaged in the coastal trade were to make profits, the tonnage engaged in the trade must be limited and defined. If, however, say 15 steamers are berthed at a port at a time, when only 10 steamers would adequately meet the requirements of the trade, the result would be, that all the steamers would be delayed and some may even have to sail with empty space. Such a state of things would surely affect the economic working of those steamers and this is just what is happening in this trade owing to the continued policy of the non-Indian companies of berthing a far larger number of steamers at important ports than are necessary for meeting the requirements of the trade. Shippers in general, and the Rice Merchants' Associations in particular, are very much dissatisfied with this policy of dumping tonnage and these associations have been devising a number of schemes with a view to regulate berthings, so that the shipping and trade may equally benefit.

A WELCOME STEP.

You are aware that the Rice Merchants' Association of Bombay, in view of the political situation in the country, decided last year to confine their shipments by a certain class of ships only from Burma to Bombay. This patriotic decision had the effect of practically regulating the tonnage in that trade with the result that, where steamers used to load not more than 300 to 400 tons of cargo per day, they actually took in over 800 tons per day. This quick despatch greatly minimised the adverse economic effects of the reduced rates and the other features of the trade mentioned above. It means a serious difference in the economic working of the Company when its steamer loads 800 tons per day instead of 300 to 400 tons.

EFFECT OF RETRENCHMENT.

There are one or two other factors which also made their little contribution in bringing about the present result. I told you in my speech last year what retrenchment the Company was going to make in its expenditure and I am glad to observe that the policy indicated by me in my speech last year was actually carried out in practice, which enabled the Company to effect a saving of over Rs. 1½ lacs. I may further observe that the total wage bill of the shore staff of the Company at all its offices will show, from next year, taking account of the results of the voluntary reduction in their pay, a reduction of nearly Rs. 60,000 per year, as compared to the figure of the last year

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas presiding over a public meeting the other day, truly observed: "The public opinion and a sense of self-respect will compel, if not persuade us, to give preference at the least to Indian Shipping. Under the present handicaps, this is the only way to make Indian Shipping not indeed, to prosper or pay handsome dividends—but merely to make it to exist."

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

As regards the future of the Indian Mercantile Marine, of which this Company is an integral part, it is not a little disappointing that the Government, as your Directors have observed, have taken neither any legislative nor administrative action in carrying out their oft-expressed promise of providing for "an adequate participation of Indian Shipping in the coastal an doverseas trade of India." As you are aware, there was and is a universal demand in this country for the reservation of the coastal trade of India to Indian Shipping which received a considerable driving force from the recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee.

The Government of India were opposed and are opposed to the Coastal Traffic Bill, although a recent authoritative inquiry made by the League of Nations clearly established the fact that 27 out of 32 important maritime countries have reserved their coasting trade to their own nationals in one form or another. Although the Government of India call such legislation expropriatory and discriminatory, would they be surprised to learn that the Conservative Party have given a definite undertaking that, when they came to power, they would reserve the British Imperial coasting trade to British ships. What England does not consider expropriatory or discriminatory and what every important maritime country has put on the statute book is unfortunately considered to be so and is thus opposed by the Government of India.

GOVT.'S PLEA OF "NO FUNDS."

The most important of these viz. the granting of subsidies and bounties seems to have been ruled out because the Government have no funds. The policy of agreement by co-operation and goodwill seems to have failed so far, despite the readiness of the Indian interests to approach the question in a practical spirit of fairness and reasonableness; and there does not seem to be any hope of achieving the end in view by pursuing this policy any further. Nor are the Government in a position to explore alternative methods for the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine by the grant of bounties and subsidies, as other countries have done.

The only hope of the solution of this important question lies in reserving the coastal trade of India to Indian Shipping, a policy, which has been universally recognised and which even at this day finds active encouragement from the Conservative Party in England. Will the Government, therefore, take the country into its confidence and lay their cards on the table and tell the Indian public the steps that they propose to take for the development of an Indian Merchant Navy, about which they have given so many promises in the past?

DR. ARTHUR ROY IN TROUBLE

Alleged Forgery And Cheating

Dr. A.R.S. Roy, editor of the "Business Magazine," was placed before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, Bombay on Monday on a charge of cheating and forgery. The accused was arrested by the Bombay police on Saturday evening on a complaint lodged by Mr. Mhatre of the Oriental Life Assurance Co., Limited.

Sub-Inspector Parab in asking for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that the accused took a policy for Rs. 15,000 through an agent of the Oriental Life Assurance Co., at Ranchi in 1906 The policy was to mature in 1945. The accused paid two instalments and stopped further premiums. The policy thus automatically lapsed.

ALLEGED ALTERATIONS IN POLICY.

It appears that in June 1931, the accused made certain alterations in the policy and went to one Mr. Shroff, an insurance broker, to raise a loan of Rs. 10,800 on the sale of the policy. He represented to Mr. Shroff that the policy had been paid in full and that the policy was to mature in 1934. The accused also changed the year of the policy from 1945 to 1934.

Negotiations were carried on for the loan by Mr. Shroff. While preparing documents Messrs. Amin and Desai discovered that the policy had lapsed and that it was forged. A complaint was lodged to the police and the accused was arrested.

Mr. Sargon appearing for the accused applied for bail.

He said that the accused was a naturalised American and that he had paid more than Rs. 13,000 towards his policy from America through the Insurance Agent but unfortunately, he was not in possession of any receipts.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a deposit of Rs. 300.

BOMBAY SILVER MARKET

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).

Bombay, Sept. 28.

The Board of Directors of the Bombay Bullion Exchange have fixed silver prices minimum Rs. 49-3 and maximum Rs. 53-8. To-day some business was liquidated along Rs. 51.

2nd Week
THE RIALTO The Home of Fox Talkies. Lamington Road.
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Special Matinees for School To-morrow Thursday and Friday at 4 p.m.
MRS. HENRY WOOD'S "EAST LYNNE"
A Fox Movietone Special with ANN HARDING, CONRAD NAGEL, CLIVE BROOK, and all-star cast. Also all about the hostess and apartment in London of
MAHAMTA GANDHI
THE CAPITOL —TO-MORROW
BUSTER KEATON in PARLOUR, BEDROOM & BATH

NO MORE NOMINATIONS

Corporation Debate On Gole's Bill

REDISTRIBUTION OF CO-OPTED SEATS

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday considered the bill of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole to amend the Bombay Municipal Act which he proposed to move in the Legislative Council to abolish the ten co-opted seats and distribute them as under:—Four seats to be added to the number of councillors appointed by Government and six seats to be equally distributed among the Byculla (E), Parel (F) and Mahim (G) wards as the population of these wards have vastly increased.

The Law, Procedure and Elections Committee to whom this matter was referred to by the Corporation expressed themselves against the principle of nomination and also opined taht the ten co-opted seats should be re-distributed as under: D ward four seats, E ward two seats, F ward two saets and G ward two seats.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin moved that the report of the law, procedure and Elections Committee be accepted.

Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia seconded the proposition.

TWO SEAT TO LABOUR.

Mr. R. A. Gole moved an amendment to the effect that the redistribuion referred to should be as follows:—Two additional seats to be added to each of the D, E, G. wards and the remaining two to be given to the labour.

Mr. B G. Pareikar seconded the amendment.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar moved another amendment to record the report which was seconded by Mr. V C. Setalwad.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that by accepting the amendment of Sir Vasanntrao, the Corporation would stultify itself. The Corporation had expressed itself against principle of nomination and co-option and by recording the report, it would express no opinion. When the Bill of Rao Bahadur Bole came before the Legislative Council, naturally Government would be asked the opinion of the Corporation and in its absence, the Council would be forced to form its own opinion. It was better, he thought, if the report of the Law, procedure and Election Committee was accepted so that the Corporation might put forward certain constructive proposals.

At this stage, closure was applied and the original proposition was carried, and two amendments having been negatived.

MR. TALPADE'S RESOLUTION THROWN OUT.

Mr. M. N. Talpade then moved: That the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation as to how far it was legal to provide Mr. J. D. Daruwalla, the ex-Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage in the post of Assistant Engineer, II Grade, Construction on Rs. 800 in the grade of Rs. 400-40-800 and to allow him a graded personal pay of Rs. 500-50-700 in addition to the maximum of Rs. 800 allowed to him; and if it is found to be otherwise, what action he proposes taking in the matter.

Miss Bachuben Lotwala seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner said that all higher appointments were made by the Standing Committee, subject to the conformation of the Corporation and as Mr. Daruwala's appointment was confirmed by the Municipal Corporation, he saw nothing illegal in it.

Mr. B. N. Chandavarkar enquired as to why Mr. Daruwala was singled out, while there were four other municipal employees in the same position as Mr. Daruwala getting more pay under the reorganisation scheme.

Mr. P. J. Murzban said it would be very ungentlemanly on the part of the Corporation if they backed out after making the appointment. He pointed out that resolutions like the one Mr. Talpade brought served no good purpose, but only demoralised and disheartened the Municipal employees.

Dr. V. J. Vora moved an amendment to enquire from the Commissioner in regard to all officers appointed under the re-organisation scheme.

After some discussion, Dr. Vora withdrew his amendment. Mr. Talpade also wished to withdraw his proposition, but as permission was not granted, it was put to vote and thrown out.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, September 28.

Owing to further rise in hessians jute shares opened firm after the weekend and a fairly large business was put through at an all round advance in rates for higher priced stocks with a fair amount of outside support in evidence. In coals a small turnover resulted at better rates. In teas a good turnover resulted at steadily advancing prcies. In the miscellaneous section Iron and Steels were barely steady; Burn and Company ordinaries improved over 16 points and there was an excellent enquiry for sugar shares. Government Securities were weak. The following were the closing quotations:—

Secuties:—3-1/2 per cent. paper 51-3, 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/46 97-12.

Cotton:—Bengal-Nagpur ordy. 16-6, Dunbar ordy. 108, Kesoram ordy. 3-2, Muir Mills ordy. 210.

Coals:—Aldih 3-12, Bengal 280, Bhulanbararee 9-4, Bokaro and Ramgur 7-4, Berrakur 11, Katras Therriah 26-12, Ranegunge 38.

Jutes:—Albion ordy. 332, Alliance ordy. 245, Anglo-India ordy. 212, Auckland ordy. 211, Barnagore 149, Bally ordy. 155, Belvedere ordy. 417-8 Budge Budge ordy. 37, Cheviot 248, Clive 27-7, Craig 1-4, Dalhousie ordy 382, Delta ordy. 422-8, Fort Gloster ordy. 505, Fort William 240, Empire 40-8, Gouremore ordy. 334, Hooghly ordy. 63-8, Howrah 44-7, Hukumchand ordy. 23-10, India 180, Kamarhatty 468-8, Kankanarrah ordy. 378, Kelvin ordy. 581 Lansdowne 143, National ordy. 23-8, Northbrook ordy. 54, Orient 236, Presidency 6-2, Reliance ordy 62-8, Standard ordy. 308, Union ordy 420.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Iron 3-8, Burn and Co. ordy. 120, Indian Iron and Steel 5-10, Britannia Building and Iron 2-8, B. I. Corporation 0-14-0, Midnapore Zemindary 70. "Sugar Share":—Champaran sugar 15-12, Cawnpore sugar 12-4, New Savan 7-6, Samastipore 8-4, "Tea Shares":—Baghmari 5-4, Bateli 3-10, Bishnauth 18-4, Dessai and Farbuttia 316, Central Sachar 40, Dufflaghur 10-1, East India 13-4, Grob "A" 11-8, Golpur 4-8, Jaybirpare 14-14, Killing Valley 11-12, Mothala Conty. 302, Naga Hill 9-8, Pussimbing 9-4, Rainagar 3, Rutema 5/4, Sarugaon 7/12, Sapoi 3/8, Sungma 9/4, Teloyian 8-8, Tezpore 3/8, Tongani 8.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Sept. 28.

Previous closing rate	6.36
To-day's opening rate	6.34
Difference	—2
To-day's closing rate	6.24
Difference	—12

Broach Expectation Rs. 163-0-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Sept. 28.

Previous closing rate	3.71
To-day's opening rate	3.59
Difference	—12
To-day's closing rate	3.41
Difference	—30

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 28.

Silver Ready	16 3/8
	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	16 9/16
	Unchanged

Tone of Market:—China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

Ready	55-0-0
No Business.	

MARBLE and TILES
Available in
Several Designs
With
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed
by using
ZANDU
DRAKSHA-ASAVA
Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10
A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy
Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?
That Acts At Once
The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher
ZANDU
DRAKSHA-ASAVA
Avoid Substitutes
Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Limited.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14.
Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi. BOMBAY 2
Price List of Ayurvedic preparations on application
ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA in Retail can be had of Agents, Chemists and Druggists and other Shop-keepers, etc.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1931.

GANDHIJI IN LANCASHIRE

Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Lancashire was a notable event. He was in a way responsible for much loss and suffering to the workmen of Lancashire, but responsible in the same sense that he was responsible for the losses of many liquor shopkeepers and foreign cloth dealers in India. Unscrupulous politicians in England had long made capital of the boycott movement in order to prejudice Lancashire against Gandhiji and India. Even the Government thought it necessary to engage special detectives and policemen to protect him from any possible molestation. But what happened as a matter of fact? He went, he saw, he spoke, he conquered. It was one more complete personal triumph of his, showing once again how a touch of nature can make even adversaries kin. He was given as cordial a reception as one could wish and it speaks as much for the good-will of the poor people of Lancashire as for the winsome nature of Gandhiji. "I never expected," he said himself, of the reception, "anything but courteous treatment from the working people of Lancashire; but I was unprepared for the manifestation of the deep affection which the crowd lining the streets yesterday spontaneously showed me. I shall for ever treasure that affection as one of the pleasantest recollections of my life." For ourselves too it is a real relief to be able to make a difference between the British people and a type of British and Anglo-Indian politicians.

What precisely happened during the visit? Gandhiji saw and heard first-hand of a great deal of suffering for which, of course, more causes than one were responsible. He had many long interviews with a number of workers and employers' representatives. And then with characteristic candour and sympathy he explained his own feelings there and the exact position here. He was greatly depressed, he said, by the poverty he had seen and was pained at the thought that he was partly responsible for the unemployment. But he added at the same time that the unemployment which the Swadeshi movement in India had caused in Lancashire was quite unintentional and that the movement was for the benefit of the largest army of the unemployed in the world," meaning the starving millions in India. He could not help remarking, too, that compared with the poverty in India poverty in Lancashire was insignificant. This is a truth mathematically demonstrable and the unemployed in India get no doles from the State, which by its currency policy robs the cultivator of 12 per cent of his price for the produce exported and yet exacts every rupee of the land revenue in good season and bad. Gandhiji's acceptance of a kind of responsibility for a part of unemployment in Lancashire was quite like the Mahatma who fasted for 21 days because he felt that the awakening he had brought about among his countrymen was sometimes misused by them in fighting among themselves. But it is grossly untrue to say, as does the "Times of India", that Gandhiji is "largely to blame" for Lancashire's misfortunes, that he has accepted the blame and made some sort of apology to the people of Lancashire he is, as we have stated before, no more "to blame" for those people's losses than for the losses of the foreign cloth dealers and liquor shopkeepers in India. There is no question of blame here, he does not accept the blame and there is no need for an apology. Gandhiji simply does the right thing however unpalatable the consequences may be to some. He sees for the loss his right conduct may cause to others, but far from accepting any "blame" and apologising, he would continue to do the right thing. We cannot imagine his relaxing the Swadeshi movement or the Prohibition movement here for the benefit of Lancashire workmen or Scottish whisky-makers. He does want to relieve suffering and goes the right way to do it. The Swadeshi and the Prohibition movements are nothing if not humanitarian movements to relieve terrible suffering among his countrymen. He would of course, feel sorry if the movements should cause losses to the British, but he could not possibly weaken the movements themselves.

What then is the assurance he has given to the people of Lancashire? It is only this that, if Britain accepts equal partnership with free India, then as a token of good-will towards the partner and to the extent India needs any foreign cloth for any length of time, he would urge preference to British cloth over other foreign cloth. Under special conditions he would even prohibit the importation of all foreign cloth except that of Lancashire, provided, of course in addition to the above conditions the quality and prices of Lancashire cloth can be mutually arranged to avoid the evils of monopoly. That is the utmost limit he would go "without prejudice to Indian interests" as an agreed obligation towards an equal partner. But the first condition for any commercial agreement is, of course, the complete freedom of India and absolutely equal partnership with Britain. If, however, owing to British domestic troubles or the persistence of Imperialistic designs such a political agreement is not immediately arrived at, then says Gandhiji: "Heaven would help India. India must then go through the fire of suffering. India will not find peace unless she also finds freedom. That is a settled fact." Meanwhile, Indians must be prepared for every contingency They need not in the least be concerned about the probable general elections in Britain. Gandhiji has already thrown out the suggestion that if the elections are allowed to side-track the Indian question, he would not worry the British politicians but would rather retire and see what he could do with his own countrymen. Need we again remind the British that if they cannot at once come to an understanding with a man like Gandhiji, they would be losing a unique opportunity for reaching an Indo-British settlement?

EXPLODED MYTH

Commenting upon the statement in the report of the Indian Military College Committee, that the majority of Indian officers and men have always been drawn from the "martial classes", the "Times" observed: "No doubt this may have been the case in many Indian units, but it is possible to understand why many Indian Nationalists dislike the prospect of having the future defence of India in the hands of officers and men drawn mainly from the Punjab and the North West Frontier". And after this mischievous comment which may please those sections of the Indian population that have been drawn upon, as a matter of policy, by the British military strategists in India to provide a nucleus for the Indian army, the journal asserts: "'If other classes and areas fail to supply enough officers of the proper stamp or do not take interest in the Army, the objection to the present system will be purely academic."

The objection is not at all "purely academic". It is vital and fundamental. The present system of recruitment for officers and men for the Indian Army is based on a theory conveniently evolved by the British Military Command in India that certain races in this country are "martial" and others unfit for military training and therefore helpless to defend their motherland. The dissenting minute to the Chetwode Committee report by Dr. Moonje and the joint minute of dissent by Sir Sivaswami Aiyer and Major General Rajwade provide a complete exposure of this myth which divides India into martial and non-martial. The recommendation in the majority report that out of the pitiful number of 60 cadets to be taken in annually for training, 30 should be by nomination is an egregious attempt on the part of the military "experts" to perpetuate the continuation of this exploded myth. It is a device to diminish the opportunity for provinces in India other than the Punjab and the North West Frontier "to supply enough officers of the proper stamp" and "to take interest in the Army". That this policy of drawing upon a particular class of men only in recruiting for the Indian army had a definite political purpose is vividly illustrated in the number of quotations giving the views of British Army Commanders in India of an earlier generation, which are appended to the joint minute of dissent by Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer and Major General Rajwade. Sir John Lawrence, for example, in his evidence before the Peel Commission stated, emphasising, "the importance of keeping up rivalries and differences": "To preserve the distinctiveness which is so valuable and which while it lasts makes the Mahomedan of one country despise, fear or dislike the Mahomedan of another, corps should in future be provincial and adhere to the geographical limits within which differences and rivalries are strongly marked. Let all races, Hindu or Mahomedan, of one province be enlisted in one regiment and no other, and having created distinctive regiments let us keep them so against the hour of need. By the system thus indicated two great evils are avoided: firstly that community of feeling throughout the native army and that mischievous political activity and intrigues which results from association with other races and travel in other Indian provinces". This advice was later fully utilised and improved upon. Certain provinces alone were considered an excellent field for recruitment and others neglected and dubbed "non-martial".

I. L. P.'s CHANCE

We sympathise with Mr. James Maxton in his efforts to come to some understanding with the Communist Party of England as well as in the failure of those efforts. Nor is the I.L.P. to blame. With a large section of Communists any deviation from the path of strict dogmatic orthodoxy amounts to apostasy. He who questions, with the best of intentions, is a heretic. The principle may work in a country like Soviet Russia. But it cannot succeed in countries where Communism is yet to be established as even a minor force. In England the Communist are an insignificant minority. They are a small group, not a party. Further, their only machine is a megaphone. They shout a little loudly. The noise jars. And it repels, when it ought to have been intended to attract, those nearest to the Communists. This is a tactical blunder. It is the Communist Party that will lose from isolation, rather than the I.L.P. So far as the latter is concerned the disappearance of temporising influences from the Labour Party gives the I.L.P. its chance. The impending general election is bound to be fought on the issue of Socialism, versus the rest and the I.L.P. can force the pace of the Labour Party towards Socialism.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO WOMEN

We are glad to learn that Mrs. Subbaroyan, the only woman delegate in the Federal Structure Committee, made out a very eloquent plea for equal rights to women under the new Constitution for India. Quoting the precedents of the Irish Free State, Australia, and Germany, she suggested that equality of rights could be established beyond suspicion by the insertion of a clause in the new Constitution providing that sex should be no barrier to the citizen's rights in India. We have not the least doubt that the suggested clause will be inserted in the Constitution, and as a matter of fact it is already adopted by the Congress in its resolution on Fundamental Rights. We only hope women will not fall victims to the foolish craze for weightage in representation and for reserved seats.

Trifles.

It is believed in London that Mr. MacDonald will appeal to the country as the head of the "National" Party.

From farm-boy to the head-gardner of the Primrose League will not be a bad achievement.

* * *

Mr. James Maxton is reported, recently, to have impersonated, at a private gathering of I. L. P members, Mahatma Gandhi with astonishing success.

But this, as a matter of fact, is nothing. Britain has been impersonating India, to the amazement of the latter, for years.

* * *

Gandhiji, says the London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette," has been making speeches which "surprise his friends and please his opponents."

My confrere is too modestly impersonal.

* * *

The Press Bill could not be debated in the Assembly on Monday because it was not published in the "Gazette of India," in the form in which it had emerged from the Select Committee.

Sir James Crerar is annoyed, and it is rumoured that he has made up his mind to include, in the next edition of his handbook, the "Gazette of India," among newspapers that incite or encourage violence, directly or indirectly, by suggestion or omission.

* * *

"The Crime Artistic" is the title of an article in the "Pioneer."

But my eager expectations were disappointed. It didn't constitute a lucid explanation of the technique of burgling gold vaults.

* * * * *

"The real issue is whether we are in favour of the Press inciting to murderous violence or not"—"Statesman."

Our contemporary is being needlessly apologetic.

* * *

A rumour, most damaging to the reputation of the Government is, unfortunately, gaining currency. It must be checked and contradicted.

I am reliably informed that for reasons of prestigial propriety the Government of India are hesitating to accept a share—however insignificant—in the "Lee Loot."

* * *

The "Times of India" archly insinuates the desirability of some Englishman being called in to set matters right in Kashmir.

How about some eminent Anglo-Indian journalist or, better still one of the English pioneers of industry whose offer to take the exclusive trouble of working Kashmir mines so ungratefully rejected by the Kashmir Ruler?

* * *

"Blimey! That's what I call having courage of convictions." The London taxi-driver, who said this on seeing Gandhiji, had better keep out of MacDonald's way. The Premier may regard it as an attack, by comparison, on his own state of political undress.

WOMEN IN LOVE

(BY F. K.)

A "Challenge to Women In Love!"—this a substitute to an enormous "sex-appeal" poster at the Capitol. And who are the women in love? Such a question stamps you who ask, at once, as a dud. As every one, who is not a generation behind his day, knows a woman is in love only with someone else's husband or "boy friend". And it generally happens that she has children who tear at her heart and make her lover neurasthenic and all the more adorable but her husband neurasthenic and all the less adorable. Anyway, the great point is that wives have lovers these days and husbands the cares of house and kiddies, or at best, sterling.

Against this the considered opinion of Dr. Crichton Miller, the eminent psycho-analyist, that love and romance come truly, deeply and most abundantly after marriage is bound to fall flat upon our generation unless we chose to interpret it in our own terms as signifying love and romance after marriage, indeed, but with someone else's husband! Another eminent authority on the subject of the human heart, (not pathological) herself a woman, says that it takes ten years to make a marriage. This too must be translated into the currency of our own day to mean not that it takes ten years for a husband and wife to come to understand each other before a match becomes a good match but that it takes ten years before either man or woman is ready and ripe for marriage after going the whole hog of love and romance outside of wedlock.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

APPREHENSIONS ABOUT R. T. C.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

(BY AIR MAIL).

St. James's Palace,
LONDON, Sept. 17.

Just a few days before he sailed for London Mahatma Gandhi declared that he was not a skilled debater as were the British politicians. The obvious truth of that declaration has well-nigh been borne out by the events of the last six days. When he put before the British public, on different occasions, the case of India, there was no equivocation, no attempt at phrase-mongering. If at all there is any unusual feature it has been his consistency in being simple, earnest and sincere in all that he has done or said. That has been the strange experience of an average Englishman brought up in a school of rhetoric and platitudes. That is why Gandhiji has been able to capture the imagination of the British rank and file.

WILL R. T. C. ACHIEVE

As one of the Indian delegates put it on the opening day of the Federal Structure Committee the Conference may now be said to be complete. Nonetheless those who believe in an unadulterated form of democracy cannot but share Mahatma Gandhi's feelings that the Conference is as representative of India as is Moulana Shaukat Ali of the Muslim community. Constituted as it is, it is very difficult—rather almost impossible—to imagine that the Conference will meet with any measure of success. As a matter of fact there are reasons to question the prudence of the Congress in deputing its representative to a 'tamasha' which lacks reality and earnestness of purpose. Though opinion may differ upon the issue, no one hopes or has any reason to hope that all that the Indian National Congress stands for will be secured by sitting round a table which refuses to have any square deal. The British Delegation which is predetermined to be united is playing the game which it did when the Congress was not represented. If there is any change in its attitude it may be said to be for the worse from the point of view of any Indian enthusiastic about his country's emancipation. On a former occasion, His Majesty's Government, then a purely Labour Ministry, had obtained unconditional support both from the Liberals and the Conservatives in their so-called attitude of conciliation. The tables are, however, turned and to-day the die-hards, backed by Big Business, are having the first and the last say, to which poor lonely 'Mac' has to play a second fiddle.

HOPES OF FOOLING INDIA.

In the midst of acute financial crisis, when the sterling pound is daily getting more and more into disrepute making room for the Dollar to rise, in the midst of French and American financiers demanding the return of their loan, thus necessitating a drain of gold from London, as the British Ministers approach the situation they have a gloomy picture before them—the foundation of the Empire shaking. It is but natural, therefore, that the saviour of the Empire should grow more and more conscious of India's determination to break off the shackles of bondage and heave a sigh of relief that but for India, the brightest jewel in the King's Crown, the Empire would have gone to pieces ere long. Therefore, the British Ministers or His Majesty's Advisers, as they are pedantically called, are once again endeavouring to maintain Britain's tradition as a land of clever dodgers, astute politicians and patient Empire builders. With enthusiasm, they are at a game of hide seek, subtle games are daily being played with only one hope—the hope that the New India may be fooled to believe that the 'trustees" have set her ward free though in reality the grip of the octopus may become firmer still.

BRITISH DIE-HARD'S SUGAR COATING STUNT.

As we read the complimentary language in which Mahatma Gandhi is welcomed, it is indeed very difficult to conceive that those who only until yesterday believed in a firm hand could become so gentle merely by the magic wand of his simplicity. To-day it has become a fashion with the die-hard press, if it could be taken as the City's index, to say that Mr. Gandhi is the man to deliver the goods and bring about a settlement. However, it has yet to learn that behind the frail man are the teeming millions from India's semi-starved villages. It is they who revolted and are still revolting against the present order. They cannot be fooled by sugar-coated words, nor can they be cajoled in the St. James's Palace much less in the Dorchester Hotel. It is they who are to deliver the goods through Mahatma Gandhi as the sole representative of the Congress. That is the one significant message he conveyed on Tuesday last when he addressed the Federal Structure Committee. In polite language he had no hesitation to say that Britain is played out and must play the game straight by facing the realities.

GANDHIJI'S PLAIN-SPEAKING.

He plainly accused the British Government of lacking earnestness and sincerity by avoiding the main issue—the issue that concerns the Indian nation and not only a handful of 'representatives' of the so-called minorities. It is nearly a week that the Committee is in session. So far beyond indulging liberally in polite phraseology beyond magnifying the so-called insuperable difficulties of India, nothing worthy of note has been contributed by any speaker. As Mahatma Gandhi aptly called the Committee the Debating Society has not come any the nearer to the task for which the Congress was invited to join the Conference. As we listened to the speeches of the representatives of "special interests"—and they are, indeed, many—we could not but give our vote to Mahatma Gandhi in his denunciation of the olympian circus. It is a scandalous waste of time to notice the performances of those who persist in drawing a gloomy picture of the "minorities" under 'National' Government.

TORY TACTICS.

In the meanwhile, Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Lothian are busy setting the table ready for the final tea party. As a chip of the old block, Sir Samuel, though a member of the National Government, still retains his po-

(Continued on page 11).

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

SCREEN HERO ON AND OFF THE STAGE

(By "AUCTEUR.")

Charlie Chaplin, although no Press publicity can possibly improve, or, add on, to his world-wide fame, found himself 'featured' in the spot-light of the British Press very recently, when he politely deplored his misfortune in having had to keep away from a command performance in London.

CHARLIE'S SCANDAL.

The action of the screen-hero created quite a sensation because it was unprecedented in the whole history of command performances and certain scandalized Britishers went even the length of talking vaguely of a slight to Royalty—one of those imaginary insults a certain type of complex-ridden neurotics always projects out. Then, during his continental tour, some Communist newspaper published an interview with him which favoured its particular "ideological" policy in politics and Charlie wrote in protest pointing out that he, an artist, had no business to get enmeshed in the groupist intrigue and the kind of politics it sets up. He would not allow himself to be exploited in that fashion. That does not, of course, mean that a man of his achievement has no soul, he can call his own.

OFF THE SCREEN.

Charlie Chaplin is known, on the contrary, to be a person who, with the exception of Emil Jannings, is held in the highest respect by certain European intellectuals. That is to be expected of Charlie's personality which utilises the comic-screen for artistic expression. The quality of his laughter is characterised by a high degree, of insight into the human mind: his laughter, as Harold Laski points out, has a subtle ring of tragedy. That is why he excels in pictures like the 'Sirens' and 'City Lights', where the clown puts the lid on the abyss of cruelty of the famished menagerie and the lonely tramp enters the city which boasts no tramps. Charlie's laughter tingles with feeling and whether he was a 'Bolshie' with secret sympathies for the industrial proletariat or a dark pessimist who set himself the task of entertaining the simple-hearted cinema spectators, his genius is best revealed in his work. The Gandhi-Chaplin meeting must have been very interesting indeed.

NOTES OF THE DAY

"Aga Khan Muslims'" Case.

Stated in definite terms, the Aga Khan's broadcast generalities to America are a plea specially for 33 per cent seats in the Federal Legislature, majority in the Punjab and Bengal, Separate Electorates, Provincial Autonomy and Separation of Sind. With the last two demands neither Nationalist Muslims, nor the Congress nor, therefore, the country as a whole has any quarrel. One-third representation in the Federal Legislature is a demand which, frankly, we canno understand in view, particularly, of the Indian States to whom the Aga Khan Muslims have not yet dared to address their demand. As to statutory majority on the basis of communal Electorates, we have repeatedly pointed out that Muslims cannot, in the first place, secure it either in the Punjab and Bengal to be returned through communal Electorate. But even if they do, the majority in either province cannot but be precarious. The minority will make itself felt and felt most intensely to the prejudice of the Mussalmans

Betraying Community And Country.

But that, as we say, is not possible. It is noteworthy that the London correspondent of the "Times of India"—for obvious reasons he is out of touch neither with the Aga Khan Muslims nor with official British circles—forecasts that failing an agreement between Hindus and Muslims, Parliament will impose its own solution based on the Government of India's Despatch. In other words, the Muslim majority provinces will have non-Muslim majorities *elected through communal electorates* But our communalist friends have promised that they would most courageously reject this through the dual process of accepting the award and opposing responsibility at the Centre. This will militate against provincial autonomy; for, in the very nature of things, an outside Central Government will, in addition to controlling the Army, Finance, Commerce and Foreign affairs, insist on excercising substantially effective jurisdiction over provinces. Thus Provincial Autonomy, as contemplated by Muslims, goes, and we will have in reality a British unitary Government in India. It is clear that the Muslim communalists, by clinging to their demands, are actually betraying both the Muslim Provinces—there will be no autonomy for Sind and the Frontier Province will continue to suffer because of the British Government's military "responsibilities"—and also the country as a whole. What this means is clear to every one save those who would unblushingly place themselves under the chaperonage of Lord Sydenham, the colleague and co-worker of Lord Rothermere and Mr. Winston Churchill.

"Trusteeship" At Work.

Mr. T. J. Kedar, a prominent non-official member of the Central Provinces Financial Retrenchment Committee has resigned his membership. From the gounds of resignation it is clear that Government want to use the Retrenchment Committee to carry out retrenchment in the provincial subordinate services, but that they have no intention of touching the top. This is, how, "trusteeship" of the Indian "masses" is carried on. And no wonder self-imposed "trusteeship" does not owe any obligation save to itself.

Dastur Prize Fund.

We cordially endorse the public appeal in aid of the Dastur Prize Fund. It will be remembered that Prof. Fardunji M. Dastur, who had been Registrar of the University of Bombay for over 27 years recently retired from that post and that on his retirement the Senate of the University resolved to institute a prize or scholarship for post-graduate research work to be named after Prof. Dastur in recognition of his valuable services to the University. The Syndicate thereupon appointed a special Committee to collect funds for the purpose. We trust the numerous students, friends and admirers of Prof. Dastur will contribute generously to the Prize Fund. It is announced that subscriptions may be remitted by cheque or money order or cash to the Registrar, Bombay University, and the cheque or money order may be made payable to "Fardunji M. Dastur Prize (or Scholarship) Fund." We would suggest that every school and college affiliated to the University together with its Old Boy's Association should make efforts to make a worthy contribution to the Fund.

"NO ROOM FOR ME IN A SUBJECTED INDIA"

—:o:—

Mahatmaji Interprets Federation In Terms Of Congress Mandate

CHALLENGES GOVT. TO PLACE THEIR CARDS ON THE TABLE

Protest Against Uncertainty & Delay

ADULT FRANCHISE, THE ONLY SAFEGUARD FOR MINORITIES ... ...

In his maiden speech at the Federal Structure Committee, Mahatma Gandhi indulged in some plain-speaking regarding the unrepresentative character of the Indian Delegation which led to hopeless uncertainty and endless delay. Regarding the exclusion of the Nationalist Muslims, he dropped a signifisant hint: "I feel that there has been a notable gap. So I am oppressed at the sense of unreality of the composition."

"Londging a humble complaint" against His Majesty's Government, he challenged them to place their cards on the table, instead of playing for time and juggiing with momentous issues.

Discussing the details of Federation, item by item, he interpreted them in terms of the Congress mandate and concluded with a solemu declaration: "If it is to be a subjected India, then I have no place there."

(From Our Correspondent.)
(BY AIR MAIL.)
LONDON, September 17.

The following is the full text of Mahatma Gandhi's speech at the Federal Structure Committee, on the first day of his participation:—

Not without great hesitation I have taken part in the debate, and before I proceed to deal with the several points that are noted for discussion, I must say that I have to disburse myself from certain oppressive feelings that have overcome me since Monday last I have watched with great attention the discussion of the last three days and have also made a great study of the list of delegates.

My first feeling of oppression is due to the fact that these delegates are not the chosen representatives of the nation as they should have been. But they have been chosen by the Government. I saw, as I studied the list, and I knew from my experience of my country that there are different parties and groups in India and I feel that there has been a notable gap. So I am oppressed at the sense of unreality of their composition.

The second feeling of oppression is the unreality of the proceedings which seem to be interminable, leading them to nowhere.

If they go on at this rate I do not know if the proceedings would pass beyond the points raised before that Sub-Committee threadbare. I would therefore tender my deepest sympathy to the Chairman for the very great patience and unfailing courtesy with which he is handling the members of the Committee and would congratulate him upon great pains that he is taking. I hope at the end of our task it would be possible for us to tender him our congratulations for enabling us or compelling us to show some tangible results.

At the same time, may I voice a humble complaint against His Majesty's advisers. Having brought the Committee from the overseas and knowing, as they did know, they were all of them without any exception busy people as the advisers themselves, and had left their respective posts of duty, was it not possible for His Majesty's advisers to give the Members of the Committee a lead? Can I not, through the Chairman, appeal to them to let the Committee know their mind.

R. T. C. OR DEBATING SOCIETY?

I would be personally delighted at it. I personally feel that it would be a proper procedure if they would bring forward some concrete proposals for taking the opinion of the Committee. If such thing is done, I have no doubt that we would come to some conclusion—good or bad, satisfactory or unsatisfactory. But if members resolve themselves into a Debating Society, each member of which gives eloquent discourses upon points already severelly raised, I do not think we would be serving or advancing the purpose for which we have been brought together. It seems to me that it might still be possible for the chairman to appoint a Sub-Committee to give us some points for consideration, so that the proceedings might terminate in fair time. I am simply mentioning this and making a suggestion to the Chairman to bring it to the notice of His Majesty's advisers.

Lord Sankey:—Oh, yes, I shall.

I want them to guide the committee by leading and placing their own cards on the table. I want them to say what they would do supposing the members of the Committee appointed them as arbitrators of their destiny. If they would be good enough to seek advice of the Committee, then the Committee would give them. That, in my opinion, would really be better than this state of hopeless uncertainty and endless delay.

IN TERMS OF CONGRESS MANDATE.

I now venture to offer a few remarks upon Head 2. In this connection, I share the same difficulty that faced Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. I too feel embarrassed, in that, I am called upon to deal with several "sub-heads", when I do not know what the franchise actually is. An additional difficulty is also staring me in the face. I have already placed before the Committee the mandate of the Congress, and I have to discuss every one of the subjects in terms of this mandate. Therefore, on certain of the sub-heads, I would have to offer suggestions or opinion in the term of that mandate, and if the Sub-Committee did not know what it was siling, for, naturally in that case, I might really offer no value to that Committee. Their opinion would be of value only in terms of that mandate. My meaning would be clearer after the examination of the sub-heads.

PLEA FOR STATES PEOPLE.

On the sub-head 1, whilst my sympathy goes with Dr. Ambedkar, my reasons go wholly with Mr. Govin Jones and Sir Sultan Ahmed. If the Committee was homogenous, whose members were entitled to vote and come to conclusions, I would sail up to a large distance with Dr. Ambedkar, but such was not the case. We are a group. Each member, being perfectly independent, is entitled to give his or her opinion. In my opinion, it is therefore, not right to tell the States what they should do or should not do. The States have generously come to our assistance by consenting to feduate with us. Perhaps, thus, they are even prepared to part with some of their own rights. Therefore I cannot but support Sir Sultan Ahmed and Mr. Govin Jones. I am here to plead with the States and to show them their own difficulties. We have on our part to recognise our special difficulty also. I therefore venture to suggest to the Princes to have sympathetic consideration for the people who represent the lower class of society by finding them place also in any scheme that we might evolve and present to the Conference for acceptance. The States have the interests of their ryots at heart and they rightly claim jealously to guard their interests. Coming more and more contact with the popular India, British India had common cause at heart with that of popular India and "vice versa". After all there is no real vital division between these two Indias. As we can divide a living body in two parts, we might divide India in two parts But adter having lived together from time immemorable, no artificial bondage can divide us now.

PRINCES AND PEOPLE.

The Princes have frankly and courageously declared in favour of the Federation and claim to be of the same blood—kith and kin. How can they do otherwise There is really speaking no difference between us and the Princes, except we are common people and the princes are God-made men,—who had made them noblemen. I wish them all prosperity and pray that their prosperity will be outlined for the advancement of their people and their subjects. I cannot go beyond that. I cannot even appeal to them. It is open to them either to come in or not to come in the Federation. Without a spirit of give and take I know we cannot come to any definite scheme of Federation and ultimately we may quarrel and break up. As a matter of fact, we need not embark upon any scheme of Federation without having full heart in the scheme. If we at all do so, let us do so wholeheartedly.

I have considered the "sub-head" in connection with the question of disqualification. Although I claim to be a full-fledged democrat, I have no hesitation to say that it is not inconsistent with one's principle with regard to the right of a voter to attach some disqualification for any member or some such other thing when it is necessary to unseat such a member. I wholeheartedly endorse the idea and principle of disqualification. Now with regard to the word "Moral Turpitude" used by so many members. Frankly speaking; the words have not frightened me. On the contrary, I think they are very good words. We need judges to surmount difficulties and their judgment must be acceptable. If per chance persons like me were to offer civil disobedience and were condemned guilty of "moral turpitude", then I shall not mind being disqualified by any judge. But on this account, I am not disposed to say there should be no disqualification or encroachment upon the rights of voters. Some have suggested the test of age limit. I should suggest character limit as well.

PLEDGED TO ADULT SUFFRAGE.

As regards sub-head 3—Direct and Indirect elections. I am in substantial agreement with Lord Peel, so far as the principle of indirect election is concerned. I am talking simply as a layman and do not know if the words "indirect elections" had any technical meaning. I am personally going to say what I mean. If that is also called indirect elections I would plead for it,—with probably a large body of public opinion in favour of that method. So, the expression "Indirect Elections" does not frighten me.

I am wedded to the principle of Adult Suffrage. Somehow or the other the Indian National Congress swears by it. We want adult suffrage for more reasons than one. One decisive reason to me is it enables me to satisfy all reasonable aspirations not only of Mussalmans, Christians, Jews, Untouchables, Parsis and the labourers but also of all kind of classes. I cannot conceive of a principle, that because a man has got wealth, he should have vote, whereas, though a man may have got character, he may not get vote, because of want of wealth or literacy. A labourer works honestly, sweats his brow day in and day out, but he is after all a poor man. It is an unbearable thing to me, having lived amongst the poorest of people and having prided to be their friend. I have seen that some of the finest specimens of humanity come from amongst the poorest people and untouchables.

I am not enamoured of the doctrine of literary voters; that they must have the knowledge of the three R's. I, of course, want for my people the knowledge of the three R's., but I also know that if I have to wait before my people are thus qualified to vote, I shall have to wait until the Greek Calend. I am not prepared to wait. I know millions of these men who are quite capable of voting, but it is absolutely impossible to bring them on the Voters' List. I share Lord Peel's fears that if there are unwedy constituencies, it will not be possible for the candidates to come in personal contact or keep with them from time to time. Although I have never aspired to Legislative honours, I have had to do something or the other with the elections and hal learnt something from the experience of those who had been members of the legislatures.

The National Congress has evolved a scheme. Though the Government in India accused them of insolently setting up a parallel Government, I subscribe to the charge in my own fashion. Though we had not set up any parallel Government, we did aspire to displace the present Government, and in the course of the evolution to take charge of the Government.

NO DISTINCTION OF SEX.

Having been for the last 15 years a draftsman of the Indian National Congress and having been for nearly 20 years a draftsman for a similar body in South Africa, I hope the Committee will share with me my experiences. In the Congress constitution, there is adult suffrage and a nominal fee of annas four. I will not mind imposing that fee. In a poor country like India we cannot afford to run the risk of spending my wealth in elections. I would avoid that. Even to me, four annas is much. We have also another distinguishing feature in our constitution. So far as I know the working of the legislature all those who are entitled to vote are on the list. Hence whether a man wanted to vote or not he would find his name on the register. That was my experience many years ago. One fine morning in Durban (Natal), though I never cared to place my name on the roll, a candidate who wanted my vote drew my attention to the fact and since then that was how a Voters' List is prepared. I would want some alternative in the matter of vote. And subject to the conditions regarding Age, etc., and any other conditions applicable to all to have their names on the list, I should welcome them without distinction of sex. I want a scheme of that character.

A. I. C. C. AS CENTRAL LEGISTURE.

In my opinion, something is also needed to link the villages with the Central Legislature. We have also in the Congress constitution provincial bodies analogous to the Provincial Legislatures. We have our tin pot legislatures and also administrations with their own executives. Of course, we have no baronets to back them. But the backing behind them is infinitely decisive. By exacting obedience fully, the Congress during the last 45 years had grown from height to height year after year, on the corner stone—that is the qualification of voters. We cannot change that at all. I would, as an illustration, take only one province. Villagers elect their own Committee—what are called the Taluka Committees. These Talukas Committee elect the Provincial Councils and these latter Councils send men to the Central Legislature—I might so dub it—the A. I. C. C. I have visualised humbly that in 700 thousand villages, there are 500 thousand or little more in popular India. These units elect their own representatives.

If adult suffrage is accepted, then we will have to fall back upon somewhat on lines suggested by the [illegible] It has worked with excellent results, and we have no difficulty in establishing contact with the villagers to march smoothly with us.

ONE CHAMBER WILL DO.

Regarding the Bi-cameral Legislatures, if it does not offend the susceptibilities of the Committee, I find myself in Mr. Joshi's gislature, nor am I afraid of posgislature nor am I afraid of popular legislature running away hastily passing Acts. I will not give the popular legislature a bad name and then hang it. In my opinion, popular legislature will take care of itself. On the contrary, though I have no fears, I would notice a stage of affair when there would be a battle royal between the popular chamber and the upper chamber. I cannot, however, take any decisive attitude. I think we can do with one chamber with great advantage.

NO SPECIAL REPRESENTATION.

Regarding sub-head 5, Representation: Congress had reconciled itself with the special interests of Hindus, Muslims and Jews, etc. I listened to the list of Special Interests. So far as untouchability was concerned, I could not grasp what Dr. Ambedkar had to say. He represents the interests of the Untouchables. Their interests are dear to the Congress, as are the interests of any other human being. I, however, strongly resist any special representation. With adult suffrage, labour, etc., does not require any special interest. Then there has been no desire on the part of the Congress to dispossess the landlords of their possession, but to act as the trustees of their tenants. I pride so much that the landlords should be their candidates or representatives. In doing so, they will have to make common cause with their ryots. If landlords, therefore, insist on special interest, they would, I am afraid, be throwing an apple of discord in our midst. I hope, they will not do such a thing. My friends, the Europeans who Mr. Govin Jones represent. I suggest that hitherto they have been the privileged class receiving protection—liberally—from the foreign Government. If they make common cause with the masses of India then they need not be afraid of anything.

If Mr. Gavin Jones, was prepared to make common cause throughout the length and breadth of India, I am sure he would be elected, even in preference to an Indian.

Take for instance my friend Mr. Charlie Andrews. He can be a delegate in any constituency in India without the slightest difficulty and will be received with open heart. I therefore appeal to Europeans to live on the goodwill of the people—not safeguarded or protected. That would be wrong way to go about the business. I would want them to live—beseach them to live—as one of the Indians. There is no room for protection of special interests.

Regarding oath of allegiance. That is a delicate point. I will not be able to give any opinion just now. If it was to be complete freedom, complete independence of India, the Oath of Allegiance can naturally be of one character. But I if it was to be subjected India then I have no place there. It is, however, not possible for me to give any opinion upon the subject of Oath of Allegiance.

NO ROOM FOR NOMINATION.

With regard to the provision of nominated members in the Chambers, the Congress scheme has no room for nominated members. It does not see the slightest justification for it. We want votes by popular electorate—an undiluted democracy. Women, Christians, Untouchables, and even any other large minorities if not chosen by the Constituencies then the elected members can nominate them—to elect those who should have been elected. As an illustration, in one Provincial Congress Council there is a rule that a certain number of women, Mussalmans Untouchables must be elected from that body. I, therefore welcome some such saving clause. The Congress mentality is wholly and absolutely against caste, against doctrines of superiority and inferiority. It lives and works in the spirit of absolute equality.

Answering Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mahatmaji stated that by nomination he meant co-option by those who were elected of those who not get elected. He remarked: "As a layman I have no accurate language".

Answering Mrs. Subbaroyan, Mahatmaji said: "If to the Central Legislature women were not elected, I would boycott that legislature. If the electorate do not elect proper share of women, I shall refuse to sit in that legislature. Do you suppose women do not care enjoying the honour of being elected by elected legislators?"

BOMBAY COUNCIL

Court Fees Act Amending Bill Thrown Out

MEASURE FOR BETTER SANITATION OF VILLAGES

POONA, Sept. 28.

The third session of the Bombay Legislative Council opened this afternoon, with Sir A.M. Dahlavi in the chair. As already anticipated, the Finance Member stated that he did not propose to move the Secession Duty Bill this session. The House next proceeded to consider the Bill to amend the Indian Court Fees as applied to the Bombay Presidency.

COURT FEES ACT.

Mr. G.A. Thomas, Home Member, in moving the first reading briefly explained the purpose of the Bill, which tended to remove certain technical objections in the operation of the Court Fees Act. The object of the Bill was to make it clear that in suits for the cancellation of decrees or documents securing money, the valuation should not be arbitrary at the pleasure of the plaintiff but must be according to the value of the subject matter of the suit where it has got money value.

LAWYERS' OBJECTION.

The lawyer members of the House rose one after another and opposed the measure contending that it was proposed to levy duplication of duty or Court fees and indirectly meant as a measure of taxation though brought by the Home Member under another guise while it was rejected when the main Bill relating to the Court Fees Act was under consideration of the House at the Budget Session in March last. The Bill was thrown out without division.

BETTER SANITATION FOR VILLAGES.

The next official Bill to amend the Bombay Village Sanitation Act of 1889, moved by the Minister of Local Self-Government at first met with strong opposition from the rural members who feared that it anticipated much-needed reform of village "Panchayats." However on the assurance of the Minister, that he would bring in a measure for amending the Village Panchayats Act as early as possible, the first reading was passed 42 voting for and 27 against. The Bill was next referred to a Select Committee.

The Council adjourned till tomorrow, when non-official business will be taken up.—A.P.

HISTORY OF THE INTERNATIONALS

Dr. Adhikari's Statement In Meerut Case

SERIES OF QUESTIONS FOR DESAI.

(From Our Correspondent).
MEERUT, Sept. 22.

Continuing his statement before the Sessions Judge in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case, Dr. Adhikari said:—

"The contention of the Prosecution, that the Communist International was something foreign to the "genuine and 'bonafide' " labour movement, that it was a Russian intrusion introduced by the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, was a deliberate misrepresentation of history. The Commintern was the direct result of the organic development of the same International Labour Movement which began in the middle of the last century, with the dawn of the Capitalist and the rise of the Proletariat."

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL.

"The First International (1864-1872) although its organisational success was slight, ideologically stood for the revolutionary overthrow of Capitalism, the smashing of the bourgeois State machine, and the creation of the proletarian State in its stead. Basing itself on the experience of the Paris-Commune—the first historic efforts of the proletariat to capture power,—it had in essence declared the necessity for the organisation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in order to consolidate the victory of the working class over the oppressors. In this it does not differ from the Third, the Communist International of today. Only the Third International is the rightful successor of the First."

PRE-WAR SECOND INTERNATIONAL.

"The pre-war Second International was founded in the year 1889. Its historic achievement consists in that it gathered and united millions of organised workers, both politically and industrially into an international alliance against Capitalism. In this sense the period of pre-war Second International was in the words of Lenin "a period of preparation—a period in which the soil was tilled."

"Because of certain historic conditions, reformist and opportunist illusions soon spread in the ranks of the leaders of the Second International. The so-called Moderate Socialist tendency became dominant in this International even before the War. The tendency rejected the principles of 'class struggle' and the "dictatorship of the proletariat' and replaced them by those of 'class collaboration' and 'Socialism through the ballot box.' But, even before the War this tendency was bitterly fought by a section of the International, who stood for the revolutionary traditions of the First International, and opposed reformism and the corruption of Marxism which had become current in the ranks of the International. Lenin, Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg were among the leaders of the section even before the War."

DIDN'T SERVIVE THE FIRST TEST.

"The outbreak of the Great War the first test of the International, which it did not survive. Far from organising an international action against the war, the national sections of the International vied with each other in granting war credit, and recruiting workers for the slaughter of their class brethren. Soon after this ignominious collapse of the Second International, the need for the formation of a new and a revolutionary international was felt. This was given expression to by Lenin as early as November, 1914, when he declared that it was impossible to fulfil the task of Socialism at the present time without a resolute break with opportunism, and an explanation of the inevitability of the collapse of Capitalism to the masses—the masses will create a new international despite all the obstacle."

NEED OF THIRD INTERNATIONAL.

"Thus the need of the formation of the Third International was felt three years before the Russian Revolution. But the toiling masses of Europe had to go through a process of disillusionment, and revolutionalising, consequent on their war experience, before the remnant of the Second International who remained true to Socialism could actually launch a campaign for the formation of a new International."

"The Third International ripened in the period of storm of the Great War and had the first victory over the bourgeoisie. The formation of the first Workers' State in Russia formed the basis for organisational consolidation of revolutionary socialist element in the pre-war International into a new International. The Communist International was formed in the year 1919 in Moscow. It had undertaken the task of continuing and completing the great cause begun by the first International."

"The attitude taken up by Mr. MacDonald argued at that time, that it was too premature to effect 'a split' in the movement. In April, 1919, he wrote, "If it should prove that we substantially differ in principles, if we fail to come to an agreement on the question of freedom and democracy—if finally, it should that the war has infected certain sections of the International with the venom of Imperialism, then a split would be possible."

SOAKED THROUGH WITH IMPERIALISM.

"Mr. MacDonald, who uttered these pious platitudes of unity and talked of freedom and democracy is a leading figure of the "Labour and Socialist International" which is to a traitor to all the best traditions of former Internationals and is to-day soaked through with the "venom of Imperialism."

"The foundation of the Communist International was not a break with the unity of the working class movement; it was on the other hand a break of the working class movement with all the opportunist and reformist traitors like Mr. MacDonald and others, who were acting as agents of the bourgeoisie inside the Labour Movement."

"There is no basis for the unity between the two Internationalists. The gulf which separates the two is unbridgeable. A united front with S.L.I. to-day would mean to-day a united front with the bourgeoisie and with Imperialism."

Dr. Adhikari will continue his statement.

"THANK YOU FOR THESE FAVOURS."

Desai's Reply To Judge.

(From Our Own Correspondent).
MEERUT, Sept. 24.

During the day the Prosecution presented to Mr. M. G. Desai, whose statement will soon be due, with a series of detailed questions with regard to his paper the "Spark."

Mr. Desai inquired of the Judge, if the recording of his statement would proceed on the usual lines or if it would partake of the nature of cross-examination at the suggestion of the Prosecution which they were not entitled to do.

The Judge asked Mr. Desai to be grateful to the Prosecution for receiving these questions.

Mr. Desai said he was much obliged to them for dragging him in this case and for these belated favours as well!

CELEBRATING GANDHI WEEK

C. P. Hindi Congress Committee Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)
JUBBULFORE, Sept. 28

The Mahakoshal C.P. Hindi Provincial Congress Committee meeting was held here yesterday, with Seth Govindass, President in the chair. Members from practically all the Districts were present. Important discussions took place, including organisation of volunteers and the celebration of "Gandhi Week" throughout the Province. A public meeting was held in the Town Hall which was fully packed up. Leaders of various districts spoke on the present political situation.

M. N. ROY DEFENCE FUND

Berar Socialist Party Active

(From A Correspondent)
AKOLA, Sept. 28.

A meeting of the Akola citizens was held in the Tilak Bhuwan, last Saturday, under the auspices of the Berar Socialist Party, which unanimously protested against the arrest of Mr. M.N. Roy, and strongly condemned the action of the Government in refusing Roy all the facilities, which are given to other under-trials. It was further resolved to collect funds throughout Berar for the defence. Mr. Kelkar, pleader, presided and Messrs. Pendse, Godbole and Sapre spoke on the resolution. The Party authorised Mr. Pendse for collection of funds.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Gandhi Number
will
Be out during
the first week
of October
Price As. 4.

MASTER MINDS

Author of "The 'W' Plan" Urges Readers to Take Up Pelmanism.

Vaughan and Freeman.
The Author of "THE 'W' PLAN."

"PELMANISM is a science founded upon the certainties of Psychological research and knowledge. "The 'Little Grey Books' lift the mind from its trench of convention and, as it were in some swift-flying aeroplane, show to it the whole panorama of world thought. "It is such variety of life which produces interests, prevents boredom and a feeling of hopeless purposelessness, and, since **the creative instinct** is in all of us, so also **Pelmanism produces Happiness.**

"By means of this system master minds are made.

"I urge every man and woman to make of Pelmanism the foundation-stone of success."

So writes "Graham Seton" (Lieut-Col. G. S. Hutchison, D. S.O., M.C., F.R.G.S.), the author of "The 'W' Plan" which has been described as "the greatest spy story of the war."

He is a Pelmanist himself and is anxious that the benefits given by the Pelman Course should be appreciated by others.

A Civil Servant writes: "I began the course in a state of mental distress caused by fears and a foreboding of evil. I have succeeded in regaining confidence and driving these (fears) away. I have thus acquired a calmness of outlook that reflects itself in my conversation, and in my appearance." (J. 33099).

A Business Man writes: "I have no fears now; they have all disappeared. My rather timid disposition has become a resolved determined disposition. My capacity for work is far greater than that of a year ago." (G. 313229).

A Salesman writes: I am now able to concentrate with more effect on my work and therefore take a greater interest in it. It also comes easier to face the customers, no matter who or what they are like." (G 33112).

An Engineer writes that Pelmanism has given him "greater self-confidence, a more cheerful outlook, a keener interest and alertness physical and mental. Concentration is easy even on uninteresting subjects. I am never at a loose end." (R. 35,518.)

An Army Officer writes: "I have developed a definite aim in life. Vague fears, useless worries and bad habits are becoming things of the past. By developed senses I have become more alert and have improved memory, concentration, will power and self-confidence." (R. 36,120).

Pelmanism banishes Depression, Boredom, Indecision, Forgetfulness, Shyness, Timidity, the "Inferiority Complex" and Weakness of Will and develops in their place such valuable qualities as:

Concentration	**Organising Power**
Optimism	**Presence of Mind**
Cheerfulness	**Self-Confidence**
Observation	**Self-Control**
Judgment	**Tact**
Initiative	**Reliability**
Will-Power	**Driving Force**
Decision	**Salesmanship**
Resourcefulness	**Business Acumen**

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

INFLATION OF COMMODITY VALUES.

Southern Selling And Trade Buying.

BOMBAY, Sept. 28.

It is generally believed that the abondonment of Gold Standard by Great Britain and subsequent depriciation of sterling is causing inflation of commodity values. This belief is well founded but at the same time it will cause material rise in the values of manufactured goods and it is absolutely impossible for those countries who maintain Gold Standard to compete British manufacturers in this country. The suspension of Gold Standard is having a fictitious improvement in trade conditions and it has very little to do with general revival.

The situation of cotton is bearish and there is improvement in trade demand, which means that, in future there will less demand from trade. Unless consumption of cotton increases throughout the world we see no reason to look for any material improvement in the prices of cotton. The crop is a big one and likewise there is no improvement in the buying capacity. There are some manufacturers who are looking for a big business owing to a slight improvement in the prices of Silver. However, those who have knowledge about the true situation of agriculturists will not venture on false hopes. If Silver prices improve, the agriculturist has to improve his own economic situation and all probability he will refuse to buy more cloth. The present improvement is a temporary one and when once the world gets used to the new basis of sterling it will have no effect.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market was dull and featureless, with trade adopting waiting attitude. Prices at first declined on Southern Selling and then advanced on trade buying. The market closed at a decline of 9 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 6.20.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points to 5.87.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened weak at a decline of 38 points. Prices sharply advanced on Bombay and Continental buying. The market was more subdued and business was not so large as previously. The market was influenced by the Exchange rate and closed quiet at a decline of 18 to 16 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 11 points a 5.08 and sales amounted to 14000 bales.

The East Indian Cotton futures ring was weak and closed at a decline of 16 points with May 77.

Sakellarid's Egyptian futures was quiet but steady and closed at decline of 6 to 3 points and Uppers ruled easy and closed at a loss of 14 to 13 points.

REUTERS NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

In the cotton market this week sentiment has been confused by the suspension of the Gold Standard in Great Britain which brought out covering and heavy buying against sales in Liverpool to undo old straddle accounts on the widening of the New York Liverpool difference in order to discount the depreciation in Sterling.

Later in the week some additional buying developed on the theory that England's abandonment of the Gold Standard would result in a general inflation of commodity values.

The advance was met by increased Southern hedging while realising was promoted by the belief that the Liverpool-New York straddle interest has been reduced to small proportions.

In the meantime ideas regarding values are confused owing to the uncertain fluctuations of Sterling.

Some complaints of deterioration in the crop make little impression and the majority of the Trade expect the next Government report show a maintained or even increased crop indication

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October highest 6.16 —.02, lowest 6.12.

N. Y. January highest 6.43 (opening) lowest 6.36 (10-42 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Cotton improvement exchange caused reaction. Liverpool reaction will probably continue.

New York: Southern selling basis somewhat easier. Ginnings increasing.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9 a.m.: Memphis cables:—Light rains in Georgia. Western belt generally fair. All balance entire belt partly cloudy. Movement moderate.

11--13 a.m.: New York cables:—Textiles: Greater volume of business at lower prices. Cotton: Market nervous, it may decline, but inclined to start scale down buying.

Another cable states that Mills are fixing prices, tremendous demand absorbing increased offerings. Excellent underling strength.

11-31 a.m.: Liverpool market fluctuating on Exchange which is now 3.72 to 3.82. Good trade fixing call sales.

11-35 a.m.: New York cables:—Our travelling man wires: In Texas and Oklahoma fields are white with open cotton; for six weeks temperatures are 100 degrees and weather is dry which is causing forced opening, wilting and shedding. Ten pickers needed to any other year to save wasting. Windy and wet weather now would cause heavy damage.

5-47 p.m. Liverpool: Week-end realising, hedges, and local selling. Market continues sensitive owing to Exchange fluctuation.

FORWARD BUSINESS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stopped By Bombay Share Brokers.

The Board of Directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association have decided to stop from 16th October 1931 onwards, forward business in Govt. securities. Cash business only (in Govt. securities) will be allowed.

Forward business in shares will continue as usual.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 28.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

? 26-9.31		This year.
Khandesh		263
Central India	113	733
Barsi and Nagar		248
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	...
Berar	...189	2.163
Central Provinces	105	437
Total Oomras	408	3.899
Dholera		101
N.-W. Provinces	.....	...
Rajputana		206
Sind-Punjab	22	1,562
Broach	106	2.032
Coompta & Dharwar		573
Westernhs-Northerns		384
Cocoanada		2
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		188
Persian		191
American		10.917
Egyptian & African		9.014
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		53
Total	535	29,192

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
Bombay, Sept. 28.
1st Sept. to 25th Sept
In full-pressed Bales.
26-9-31

		This year.
Europe h	723	14.376
Japan & China	687	47.599
Coast Ports		5.128
Up-country by Rail		9.367
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		5.299
Total	1.410	81.764

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Sept. 28.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 26-9-31	1077000	2103000
Receipts Yesterday 26-9-31	45000	43000
Exports to date 26-9-31	592000	1040000
Stock at Ports 25-9-31	3149000	2491000
Stock Interior Towns 25-9-31	812000	818000
Stock Liverpool 25-9-31	823000	741000
Visible Supply 25-9-31	5335000	4600000
Quantity in Sight 25-9-31	1502000	2572000
Quantity out of Sight 25-9-31	1380000	1071000

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Sept. 28
52 P. Crystal & Co. Samlayalow 143
100 Do. Badarpur 149
103 Do. Adchi Farm 180
200 G. G. Kesha & Co. Arvi 152
100 P. R. Vakharia Dabhoi 154
100 Do. Palej 151
103 Japan T. & Co. Harda 151½
62 Damji Kaliyanji Harsad 148½
100 Currimbhoy hKurja 8 on to Oomra.
100 Langli & Co. Palej 153
126 Gokaldas Dossa Katol 150½

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Sept. 28.

Our market opened to-day quiet with Broach A-M. delivery at Rs. 163. At the opening there was general buying which in conjunction with free buying by a prominent firm having connection with Japanese house, hardened prices to Rs. 166/8. At this level the demand was satisfied and prices eased off to Rs. 165/4. The market became dull at this level with a small turnover.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 7 to 10 points on parity with last New York closing at the Exchange of 3.85. The Liverpool cotton market opened weak at a decline of 12 points. Within 10 minutes from opening prices improved 1 point. Our market ruled steady. Later on the market ruled quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M. 163/12
Oomra D-J. 142/8
Bengal D-J. 125

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Sept. 28

December	89.90—2.50
March	93.40—1.10

GOLD SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

There is no business in Silver market and ready Bar is nominally quoted at Rs. 58.

The Gold market is quiet with less enquiry. Ready Gold was placed this morning at Rs. 24/10 but later on prices eased off to Rs. 24/10. Also delivery opened at Rs. 24/6 but later on sellers accepted Rs. 24/4. The tone of the market is quiet and feeling is uncertain.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready	25 4 0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement.	
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement.	
Silver Ready	58 0 0
Silver 1st Settlement	Closed
Silver 2nd Settlement	Closed

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Sept. 26.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT:—
Oct. s. 4/4-1/2d. unchanged.
Dec. s. 4/7-3/4d. —1/4d.
March s. 4/11-3/4d. —1/8d.
CHICAGO WHEAT:—
Sept. Del. 48-1/8 —1/8
Dec. Del. 48 1/2 —1/4.
March Del. 51-1/8 —3/8.
Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom 2,125,000 quarters
LONDON LINSEED:—
Sept. £9/0/0 —sh. 3/9d.
Market quiet.
ARGENTINE LINSEED:—
Nov. 11.00 —10.
Feb. 10.80 —10.
Market quiet.
LONDON LINSEED OIL:—
Oct/Dec. sh. 16/6d. —6d.
Jan/Apl. sh. 17/10-1/2d. —9d
Market quiet.
WHEAT CABLE (Chicago):—
"Prices declined on Commission House selling and disappointing cash demand. Closed barely steady.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Sept. 28.

Bengal Superfine	133
Bengal Fine	128
Bengal F.G.	123
Sindh-Punjab Fine	128
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	123
Wardha-Hinght Fine	150
Nagpur Savner Fine	152
Yeotmal Fine	147
Arvi Fine	148
Amraoti Fine	145
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	145
Mulkapur Fine	142
Khandesh Fine	142
Muthia F.G.	132
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	150
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	144
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	146
Burwah Sanavad Fine	147
Ujjain Shujaulpur Fine	147
Broach Fine	159/61
Broach F.G.	153/55
Cambodia	223/28
Miraj/Sangli	183/88
Compta Good	193/98
Jinja	243/48
Busoga	248/53

ON THE EVE OF AN EMERGENCY BUDGET

Forced Short Covering In Govt. Paper.

BURMA AND STEEL SHARES FIRM

The shares market opened quiet with quotations practically showing little change compared to previous close.

Operators were somewhat nervous, but rumours about "no-prospects" of a Excise duty in the new Finance Bill, soon induced better prices which assumed a hardening tendency.

There was very good demand forh Bombay Burma scrip and Tata Steel Shares. It is said that the prospects of these concerns have brightened up, owing to change in the sterling value.

MILL SHARES STEADY.

Mill shares ruled steady with occasional buying, but there was ulter absence of selling pressure. The demand for cloth is restricted, and while cotton prices are showing no signs of a further rise, it looks as it the recent advance is overdone.

The general steadiness had a better effect on the miscellaneous section which also displayed a good undertone.

3½ PAPER FIRM.

The Stock Exchange has wisely decided to stop speculative forward business in Government

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 28.

Bombay Dyeing 675; 71; 77; 76
Century 195; 91; 203; 1
Colaba 71; 72
Cresent 50; 51
Fazul 325; 20; 25; 21
Indore 308; 6
Madhowji N. 11
Nagpur 285; 82; 91; 88; 91
New Great 108; 20; 17
Pearl 168; 80; 77
Simplex 45; 47
Swadeshi 220; 17; 26
Burma 365; 60; 66; 61
Hydro 108-2; 7-3
Tram 102; 8; 102-3
Deff. 305; 13
Ord. 25-3; 27; 26-10; 27
Bundi 14-4; 10; 15
Indian 163; 71
Katni Ord. 157
Alcock N. 96

securities. In this connection it will be worth whole to note, that while there are no buyers from other loans, to-day 3½ per cent. paper ruled firm on short covering. There was a fairly large short interest in the market. Otherwise calculating the yield, one will simply wonder how the present level will be sustained. The Bank rate has been raised to 8 p. c., and there is no knowing about the position of the new 1935 Bonhds. The Government has to balance the big deficit, and the Viceroy has made it clear in his speech in the Assembly.

PROSPECTS OF NEW BUDGET.

The future course of prices entirely depends upon both political and financial developments in this country as well as abroad. There is a general to break away from the Gold standard, and if the present tendency continues, shall soon forget this Gold standard. The new Financial Budget is likely become operative from to-morrow. It is almost certain that the new Budget will come out with fresh and additional taxation. This indicates that there will some nervousness to-morrow.

MILLS.
Bombay, Sept. 28

100 Ahm. Advance	250
50 Apollo	**1-0-0**
10 Bom. Cotton P.	**2-8**
500 Bom. Cotton	**95-0**
250 Bombay Dyeing	675
250 Bradbury P.	**137-8**
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	201-4
500 Central India P.	410
100 Central India	291-4
100 Colaba	72-8
100 Coorla	**115**
100 Crescent	51/4
250 Currim.	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	**480**
200 Ed. Sassoon	**40**
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-6
100 Elphinstone P.	**20**
100 Elphinstone	2-8
250 Fazulbhoy	321-14
100 Finlay	**65-0**
1000 Framji Petit	**150**
100 Gokak	35-10
1000 Hindustan	**1290**
100 Indore-Malwa	306-14
250 Jamshed	**3-0**
50 Kasturchand	3-2
100 Khatau	**61-4**
100 Kohinoor	111-4
250 Laxmi	702-8
100 Madhowji	11-0
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	**700-0**
100 Meyer Sassoon	20-0
1000 Morarji	310-0
50 Mysore	97-8
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	117-8
100 New City	43-12
250 Pabani	95
250 Pearl	177-8
100 Phoenix	275
10 Premier	**1-0**
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1552-8
250 Simplex	47-5
100 Swan	65
100 Swadeshi	226-4
25 Tata P.	**15**
25 Tata	19-6
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1.165-0
1000 Western	657-8xd.

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	63-12
50-25 Central	14-4
£10-5 Eastern	62-8
500 Imperial	375
500-125 Imperial Cont.	218-12
100-50 India	76-0
5 Union	2-15

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	15
70 Gwalior	58
250 Indian	171-4
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	102
40 Katni Def.	590
100 Katni	157-8
10 Punjab P.	8-10
10 Punjab	8-0
100 Shahabad	171-4

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-6
15 Jupiter	6-12
15 New India	15-4
200-100 Oriental	1535
10 Vulcan	4-11

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	98-2
1000 Andhra Val. P.	975
1000 Andhra Valley	572-8
50 Bom. Tram.P.	59
50 Bom. Tram	102-3
100 Tata Hydro P.	103-12
100 Tata Hydro	107-8
1000 Tata Power P.	171-4
1000 Tata Power	377-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	97-8
100 Amritsar Patti	96-4
100 Central Province	**70-8**
100 Dho. Barramati	75
100 Guzrat	39-8
100 Mandra Bhon	**50**
500 Tapti Valley	562-8

MINING.

10 Central India	**0-5**
10 Shivrajpur	**11**
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	115
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45-12
30 Tata Steel D.	313-12
75 Tata Steel	26-12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	96-4
250 Bom. Steam P.	**200**
250 Bom. Steam	177-8
50 Bom. Telephone	**38-12**
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-11
125 Bom. Burma Old	361-4
50 Bom. Burma New	125
100 Ind. Bleaching	134-6
15 Scindia	6-9
3 1/2 p. c. Govt. Paper	52-13-6
5 p. c. 1945-55 Tax Free	96

The MANAGEMENT of PATHE CINEMA deeply regret the disappointment occasioned by hundreds of people during the week-end owing to the walls of the Cinema being made of bricks and mortar instead of elastic substance. The "HOUSE FULL" board is going up regularly and we ask you to please ring up the Theatre or book at Rose & Co. It costs you nothing and ensures your comfort. WHOOPEE is likely to continue to play to full houses so please book at once.

HEAR
STANLEY BALDWIN
ON
THE POUND STERLING
PATHE GAZETTE

SPECIAL SHOWS DAILY at 3-30 P.M. Half Price for Children only. No concessions others shows.

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Sept. 28

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 23/32.
D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/5 3/4 Sept.
Banks selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 23/32 Oct.
Banks buying T T 1/5 25/32
Banks buying D D 1/5 27/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/3 Oct.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/32 Nov.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/32 Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B C. Rate T T 375
Banks selling T T 371
Banks buying T T 350
PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 622
Banks buying D D 722
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 180 Nominal.
Banks buying 60 days.
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 88 5/8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 107 1/4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 156 5/8.
JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 89 1/8.
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 3.82 26th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 1/2 28th inst.
Japan/London 2/8 1/2 26th inst.
London/Paris 81.00 26th inst.
London/Belgium 27.00 26th inst.
London/Switzerland 19.50 26th inst.
London/Italy 74.00 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet Near. Steady Forward.
Gold £5-14-9 25th inst. £5-3-1 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 1/2 25th inst. 16 3/8 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 25th inst. 16 9/16 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 31 1/4 25th inst. 29 26th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 11/16 p. c. 25th inst. 5 13/16 p. c. 26th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 3/8 p. c. 25th inst 6 7/16 p. c. 26th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money:—Call 5½ per cent. 3 Mos 6 per cent. 6 Mos 6 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

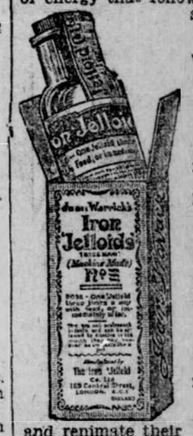
WEAKNESS

If you are easily tired, depressed, lacking in strength and vitality, nervous and irritable, it is probably your own fault because needing fresh and reinvigorated blood. You have neglected to make use of the obvious remedy

IRON JELLOIDS.

Every woman has times when her blood requires purifying and enriching by a course of Iron Jelloids No. 2.

Every man who knows the loss of energy that follow from the strain and excitement of work or pleasure should know that Iron Jelloids (No. 2 A) were made for just such cases as his.



When rapid growth or overstudy or any physiological cause overtaxes the strength of children, boys or young women Iron Jelloids No. 1 will restore and renimate their whole system both physically and mentally.

But it must be the genuine Iron Jelloids, no other iron preparation is so scientifically prepared or so easily assimilated into the blood.

14 days' trial Re. 1/-.
Full size bottle (40 days) Rs 2/12/-
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PROF. R. A. GILL

I approached to Prof. R. A. GILL about three weeks ago to consult him about the illness of a friend of mine, who was in Franticness on account of being headache since two years back. He tried many doctors but all in vain. The Professor gave me some Tavizes, which were used according to the directions given by him. I am very glad to write that my friend is quite alright now.

(Sd.) J. D. MANTOO,
Charni Road, Bombay.

1. Questions marvellously read and precisely answered.
2. Chronic diseases and all miseries radically cured.
3. Photos of dead or alive revealed.

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Consult Prof. R. A. GILL, personally or by post, Room No. 7, 2nd floor, Oomrigar Building, Opposite Crawford Market, Bombay 3.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN KARNATAKA

MANGALORE, Sept. 25.

A correspondent writes:—

The trumpet call of Sardar Vallabhbhai to observe the birthday of Gandhiji in a fitting manner is already reverberating in the country. Karnatak must give the right lead to the country in this matter. Let every Congressman make it a point to press upon the peasants and the labourers that he is the servant of the nation. He can do this only by explaining the principles of Satyagrana for the propagation of which Gandhiji stands and struggles.

Let us carry khaddar to the homes of the lowest of the low and acquaint them with the humanitarian aspect of Khaddar. Let us hawk during the week at least Rs. 25000 worth of khadder and do sacrificial spinning as a genuine 'yajna' to liberate our Motheriand from her ageiong slavery. Let us organise Prabhat and Savan Pheris to extend the confines of the Congress cause and thus to steal into the hearts of the masses. Let us hold monster meetings on the 2nd and 8th October to explain the significance of Gandhism, to the mass mind.

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED

A Remedy for Consumption Has Been Found.

DERK P. YONKERMAN, DISCOVERER OF THE NEW REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

Marvellous as it may seem after **centuries of** failure, a remedy has **been discovered** that has cured **the deadly** Consumption even in **the advanced** stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt **that Consumption** can be cured **after reading** the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery— some after change of climate and all other **remedies** tried had failed, and the **cases had** been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy **has also** proved itself effective **and speedy** in curing Catarrh, **Bronchitis,** Asthma, and other serious throat and lung troubles. In **order that** all in need of this **wonderful** produce of science **may test** its efficacy for themselves, a Company has been formed to give it to the world, **and a Free Trial Treatment** can **be obtained** by writing the Derk **P. Yonkerman** Co., Ltd. (Dept. **C366)**, 118|120, Fleet St., London, **E. C., 4,** enclosing 6d. in British **P.** order to cover cost of carriage **and** packing, and mentioning this **paper.** The trial treatment will **then** be sent by return mail, carriage paid.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Do not wait if you have any **of the** symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, **Bronchitis,** Asthma, Pains in your **Chest,** a Cold on your Lungs, or **any throat** or Lung trouble; **write** to-day for a free trial **treatment** and book of instructions, and benefit yourself before it is too late.

To Build A Sturdy Nation

:ASOKA:

is an indispensable aid with your wife

The cost is but a pittance as compared with your duty!

G. K. SEN & CO LTD., Calcutta.

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Agents:—MUKT SHRI COOT.

THEOSOPHY SEEKS TO UNIFY INDIA

Rev. Leadbeater On Communal And Religious Prejudices

"REMOVE BLOTS WHICH DISGRACE INDIA'S UNIQUE CIVILISATION"

Following are excerpts from the Presidential Address of the Rt. Rev. C. W. Leadbeater, delivered at Blavatsky Hall, Bombay, at the First Session of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, on Saturday:

I thank you for your very hearty welcome, and I beg to offer you my hearty good wishes in return. Bombay is, as you say, the gateway of India towards the West, and so it happens that those from Western nations who come here to learn often enter by it. But I would have you remember that, though the Founders of the Theosophical Society are both of Western descent, Those who inspired them and sent them forth to do what vast and wondrous work were not Westerns but Easterns—not English nor Russian nor American, but Indian. The Society was founded in New York, but the knowledge upon which it was founded came from India; and we of the West can never forget that.

The Blavatsky Lodge, founded by H. P. B. and Colonel Olcott, was the first in India, and I think that I may very heartily congratulate you on its fifty years of solid work for the Cause, on the ability of many of its prominent members, and on the ready generosity which it has always displayed in connection with all Theosophical work. Now I have the honour and the pleasure of congratulating you on another forward step—the foundation of the Bombay Theosophical Federation.

ADYAR AND BENARES

I take it that the object of a Federation of Theosophical Lodges is always to bring those Lodges into closer connection with one another, and to establish a centre where all those members may meet at such times as they find convenient. You have in India two great Centres —the International Headquarters at Adyar, which is the true centre of the whole Society, and the centre of your Indian Section at the City of Benares. But the distances in this country are vast, and it must inevitably happen that there are many members who cannot gather at either of these points when the National Convention is held. It is therefore undoubtedly a good thing in the interests of the work that local Federations should be formed, so that those who cannot attend the great Convention may, nevertheless, obtain somewhat similar advantages without needing to travel so far.

HUMAN BROTHERHOOD.

It may be that sometimes there has been a tendency to forget that great central idea. We have so splendid and so fascinating a system of philosophy that it is very natural that we should spend much of our time in studying it, discussing it, and lecturing about it; but we must not forget that the very object of its promulgation is to explain and to prove the great doctrine that all men are brothers. We are so interested in our studies that there is often a tendency to argue about them, and sometimes in such argument a member becomes unduly excited and tends a little to forget that very Brotherhood which is the basis of it all.

IDEALS OF THE LODGE.

There is one point that it might be well to mention here. Be very careful that in your enthusiasm for this new Federation you do not neglect your personal duty to the Lodge to which you belong. Each Lodge is in itself a Centre radiating good influence over its neighbourhood; and the amount of that influence depends upon the regular attendance of its members at its meetings, and the energy and perseverance which they display in carrying on its work. Never think of what you can obtain *from* the Lodge, but of what you can give *through* the Lodge. The Lodge must be a unity in itself, though also an integral part of the larger unity of the Federation. A Lodge in which there is disunion, in which there are bickerings, jealousies, carping criticism and personal ill-feeling, will not be a weak source of strength to the Federation, but a weak and vulnerable point in it. There must be nothing of that sort here, if we are to reap the full benefit of to-day's work.

The system which is called Theosophy is simply a statement of certain great and incontrovertible facts of Nature; nothing whatever that anyone can say or do will alter those facts, so it is foolish to deny them or fight against them; it is wiser to adapt ourselves to them. The only question upon which there can reasonably be any discussion or argument is how that adaptation can best be achieved, and that is what each man must decide for himself.

WHAT THE T. S. STANDS FOR

Once more let me remind you that the Theosophical Society exists to promote Brotherhood, and to help to remove all the barriers to mutual understanding which arise from the differences of race, creed, sex, caste and colour. It encourages the study of Comparative Religion, in order to show that all religions are fundamentally the same in their requirements, and the study of the inner side of Nature, in order that we may thereby draw nearer to the Reality which lies behind this outer Maya, and order our lives accordingly. This is the fundamental object of our Society; and all that is done and said on its behalf is done and said with the view of promoting that object.

ORIENTAL PHILOSOPHY OF BROTHERHOOD.

If people do not understand the Oriental system of philosophy upon which the whole idea of Brotherhood is based, it has to be explained to them; and even here in this country, where everyone is supposed already to know a great deal of that, it is often necessary to remind them of it, and to show how the inferences that can be drawn from the knowledge it gives may be applied in daily life. Obviously the only reason that any person can have for leaving such a Society is that he has ceased to accept the principle of Universal Brotherhood. If he has reached that stage, I fear that he would be of little use to the Society, nor would it be of much help to him until he had recovered that much of faith.

Remember that we do not join the Theosophical Society for the sake of any teaching that it can give us, for practically all that we have received has now been published openly to the world—except for certain directions as to meditation and other practices of Yoga, in which instruction can only be safely given under strict promises.

THE MASTER'S WORK.

I have said that we do not join the Theosophical Society because of anything that we hope to obtain from it; we join it because we know that it exists for a good purpose—the promotion of Brotherhood—and we wish to take part in that good work. It is not for ourselves or for any benefit that we hope to gain that we band ourselves together in this work; for the work is entirely altruistic and is intended solely for the benefit of our fellowmen.

All work for the betterment of mankind is the Masters' work. Special lines have been indicated to us, and we are doing our best along those lines; but we most fully recognize that there are many other ways of doing good, and we are always glad that our brothers should help to promote any of them. To feed the bodies of the poor is indeed a good and worthy act, and often it is all that can be done for them; to feed their souls with spiritual knowledge, if you are able to give it, is a still higher deed; but there is no reason why both lines should not be followed simultaneously.

SPIRITUALISE MARRIAGE CONCEPTION.

Anything that can be done to promote or to help towards a sane, humane and rational education is good work—exceedingly good work; and I am very glad to hear that much has been done in that direction here in Bombay. Another splendid enterprise which our lady members especially can take in hand is the attempt to ameliorate the lot of women, to raise their standards of life, and to spiritualize the entire conception of marriage. There is plenty of good work to be done in the world, and every member of the Theosophical Society should be ready and willing to to give help in any direction that he can. In this connection I should like to draw your attention to a very helpful list of minor activities which our good brother P. Pavri has published in his book on *The World-Teacher*, commencing on p. 122.

THEOSOPHY V. POLITICS.

At this present time it seems to me there is another undertaking to which every Indian Theosophist should set his hand if he has any opportunity of doing so. You of course understand that the Theosophical Society takes no part whatever in politics, and in that matter every one of its members is absolutely free to go his own way and to express his own individual convictions. But there is at least one thing in which we can all join, and that is the endeavour to promote peace and unity among Indians, to allay prejudices and to persuade all that the Brotherhood is greater than sectarianism. The great Spiritual Hierarchy is striving to unify India, and it is precisely this lack of brotherly feeling which is the chief obstacle in the way of the achievement of that most desirable end. Therefore, anything whatever that we can do to help our brethren, both Hindu and Muhammadan, to rise above communal differences and realize that both are equally part of the great Indian Nation of the future, is obviously a direct piece of work on behalf of our Masters.

COMMUNAL PREJUDICES.

In some places there is a similar prejudice existing between Brahman and non-Brahman, and the same suggestion would apply there. No one need be asked, or should be asked, to give up his individual opinions; but once more there is no sense in denying the facts of the case—there is a difference between the presentation of religion by the Muhammadan and the Hindu; there is often a difference between the education and the outlook of the Brahman and the non-Brahman. But it is our duty to emphasize that, though these differences of opinion and outlook do exist, they must never be allowed to interfere with the far greater fact that we are all brethren, and must all stand together to make that Brotherhood effective.

Many other questions suggest themselves in connection with this. The opposition of all good men and women to child-marriage, for example, is based upon the scientific certainty that finer and stronger bodies are produced when both parties to the marriage are fully matured; and remember that such bodies as those are absolutely necessary for the great Indians who will take incarnation among us in the near future, and this present generation should already be providing such vehicles.

We *must* unite, and we must remove from the Indian escutcheon these blots which disgrace its unique civilization in the eyes of the world. Our great President, who is especially His agent, has frequently written and spoken of these points, and her books and lectures deal with them far more satisfactorily than I can.

THE ETERNAL TRUTH.

I cannot end my address more fittingly than by reading to you a fragment which was found only a few days ago among Madame Blavatsky's papers—apparently the conclusion of an article, though the rest of it is missing. You will find an exact reproduction of it in this pamphlet which you hold in your hands. It runs as follows:

One eternal Truth, and one infinite changeless Spirit of Love, Truth and Wisdom in the Universe, as one Light for all, in which we live and move and have our Being. ..... We are all Brothers. Let us then love, help and mutually defend each other against any spirit of unturth or deception "without distinction of race, creed or colour."

Since this fragment has thus unexpectedly been discovered just before I left Adyar to come here, let us take it as a message from our noble Founder to our newly-formed Federation. Let us live in the light of this high ideal which she sets before us; let us steadfastly obey this command which she lays upon us, that following in her footsteps, we may one day stand where she stands, that we may one day come to help the world as she has helped it.

TRAVANCORE NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent).

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 24.

The Government of Travancore have instructed the Chief Engineer of the State to prepare plans and Estimates for improving the Alleppey Port. During the last nearly 8 years, there has been smooth water owing to the presence of mudbank. The present proposal appears to be to construct supporting walls and a sluice opening into the Commercial Canal with the necessary boat basins.

TAX IN KIND.

Government had issued instructions to pay the tax on Kandukrishy lands of Ambalapuzhay, in kind. The Durbar have now extended the time of payment till the end of November. This step will make it easy for the ryots for making payment of the tax.

FLUCTUATIONS IN EXCHANGE.

Owing to the sudden and unexpected depreciation of Gold prices in London, prices of raw produce have received a tremendous setback. All Exchange operations in the Banks have been stopped and Banks have declared holidays to prevent speculations in Exchange.

SITAPUR DESI EXHIBITION.

An All-India Desi Exhibition will be held from 16th to 25th October at Ramlila ground Tarinpur, Sitapur (Oudh) under the patronage of Kunwar Saroop Narain a leading rais of the Place.

COMMEMORATION OF EX-REGISTRAR'S SERVICES

Prize To Be Named After F. M. Dastur

SYNDICATE'S COMMITTEE INVITE CONTRIBUTIONS

Professor Fardunji M. Dastur, who had been Registrar of the University of Bombay for over 27 years, recently retired from that post; and, on his retirement, the Senate of the University of Bombay resolved to institute "A prize or scholarship for postgraduate research work to be named after Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur in recognition of his services to the University."

The Syndicate of the University have appointed a Committee to collect funds for giving effect to that idea.

It is hoped that the contributions will considerably exceed the amount deemed suitable for a prize or scholarship. In case there is any surplus, it has been suggested that it might be used as the nucleus of an endowment Fund for a University Professorship of Mathematics which would be a worthy commemoration of Professor Dastur's services to the University.

Subscriptions are invited and may be remitted by cheque or Money Order, or cash to the Registrar, Bombay University, and the cheque or money order may be made payable to "Fardunji M. Dastur Prize (or Scholarship) Fund."

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Below is given a list of the contributions received so far:—

Dr. Miss J. Jhirad Rs. 200; The Rev. John MeKenzie Rs. 100; The Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia Rs. 100; Dr. R. P. Paranjype Rs. 100; Mr. M. R. Jayakar Rs. 100; Mr. Vicajt D.B. Taraporevala Rs. 100; The Grand Road High School Rs. 98; The Proprietory High School, Ahmedabad Rs. 60; Dewan Bahadur K. M. Zhaveri Rs. 51; Mr. M. N. Cooka Rs. 51; Messrs. S. S. Engineer and E. J. Dastur Rs. 51; Mr. K. N. Satta Rs. 51; Dr. Miss Dossibai J. R. Dadabhoy Rs. 50; Mr. K. Nissen Rs. 50; Dr. R. N. Cooper Rs. 50; Prof. D. D. Kanga Rs. 50; Prof. M. S. Commissariat Rs. 50; Dr. Jivanji J. Modi Rs. 31; Prof. K. B. Irani Rs. 31; Mr. S. R. Dongerkery Rs. 25; Mr. Bhikhabhai K. Patel Rs. 25; Mr. D. H. Nanavati Rs. 25; Mr. N. R. Green Rs. 25; Mr. J. . C. Rs. 25; Mr. N. K. Gokhale Rs. 25; Prof. R. M. Joshi Rs. 25; Mr. L. V. Parmar Rs. 25; Mr. B. M. Pandit Rs. 25; Dr. D. D. Kamat Rs. 25; Prof. D. D. Kapadia Rs. 25; Miss A. M. Gardiner Rs. 25; A. Gadney High School, Dapoli Rs. 22; Mr. D. N. Marshall Rs. 15; Mr. H A. Yevale Rs. 13-8; Mr. Y. G. Athalye Rs. 11; Mr. K. A. J. Lalkaka Rs. 10; St. Josephs Convent H. School (Belgaum) Rs. 10; Rao Bahadur Dr. G. D. Chitre Rs. 10; Prof. John Maclean Rs. 10; Prof. B. D. Audich Rs. 10; Dr. S. K. Belvalkar Rs. 10; Principal D. S. Setna Rs. 10; Mr. V. K. Adhia Rs. 5; K.D. V. High School, Jodiya Rs. 5; Munncipal H. School, Ranebennur Rs. 5; Mr. Jamshedji M. Desai Rs. 5. Total Rs. 1825/8/-.

"TO SELL KHADDAR FROM DOOR TO DOOR"

Rajkot Citizens' Decision To Celebrate Gandhi Week

RAJKOT, Sept. 24.

ALL-INDIA MEMON'S CONFERFERENCE.

(From A Correspondent.)

The local Congressmen have arranged to celebrate the 63rd birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, which falls on 2nd October. They have drawn up an elaborate programme to be gone through the whole week from 2nd to 8th October. The main items of which are hawking of khaddar from door to door, carding and spinning competitions, lectures on present day politics, prohibition etc. The most striking feature of this year's celebrations is that some prominent pleaders, teachers and medical practioners have come forward to participate in this function. Educated sisters like Miss Pai, M. A. have agreed to hawk khadi from door to door.

E. I. R. WORKERS' PROTEST AGAINST ROY'S ARREST.

(From A Correspondent).

MORADABAD, Sept 27.

A general meeting of the E.I.Ry. Workers' Union was held on the 26th inst., under the presidentship of Sjt. Sahuparshadilal, Municipal Commissioner.

The meeting protested against Mr. M.N. Roy's arrest as an attack on Labour Movement and expressed its indignation on the restrictions imposed upon Mr. Roy which causes great difficulties in his defence.

Speeches were made in connection with the retrenchment and on the necessity of organisation to fight against victimization.

A resolution was also passed to amalgamate the Lucknow and Moradabad Unions.

Mother

The servants, shopping, the children, guests — what a crowd of things to attend to! No wonder there are days when poor mother gets irritable, her nerves give out, and she ends up with a shocking headache and a feeling of utter exhaustion. How gladly, on these days, she turns to

CAFIASPIRIN

Two tablets, a glass of water, and Mother is herself again, well, bright and active as ever. For the boys too, when they have toothache or earache, for Dad when he is overworked, for Granny when her rheumatism is bad, for the whole family, CAFIASPIRIN spells relief from suffering, restored well-being and cheerfulness.

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New Business completed in 1930	Rs. 1,10,98,000
Increase of Life Assurance Fund in 1930	„ 11,51,218
Premium Income	„ 90,89,986
Interest income earned in 1930	„ 7,47,608
Total Assets Exceed	„ 1,80,00,000
Total Life Assurance in force 1930	„ 6,58,70,516

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CALCUTTA'S PROTEST AGAINST PRESS BILL

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.
(From Our Correspondent.)

At a mammoth public meeting held at Albert Hall in Monday evening under the auspices of the Indian Journalists' Association, the people of Calcutta raised the voice of indignant protest against the Press Bill now before the Legislative Assembly. Sir Nilratan Sarkar presided, and almost all the prominent Indian journalists of Calcutta were present at the meeting.

The Bill was described as a muzzle Bill and worse than the Press Ordinance of last year. The meeting expressed its unanimous opinion that if the Bill were passed, the elementary liberty of the Indian Press would be at stake, in view of the fact that the present Bill aimed at the supression of news as well as comments.

While moving a resolution protesting against the Bill, Sir P. C. Roy said that it was difficult to speak with moderation on a measure of this kind. "It was really a muzzling Bill" he said. "The proposed remedy, if it is at all a remedy, would be worse than the disease." Acharya Roy asked about the sponsors of the Bill. "Are they inmates of Bedlam or are they Statesmen?" Arbitrary authority, it seemed, was gasping for breath, the speaker concluded.

VICIOUS IN PRINCIPLE.

The resolution adopted at the meeting was a lengthy one. By this resolution the meeting expressed the emphatic opinion of the citizens of Calcutta that the Press Bill was "wholly unnecessary, uncalled for and vicious in principle." It considered the forfeiture clauses of the Bill as "particularly dangerous as they will always operate as a serious and constant threat to free and legitimate expression of opinion and dissemination of correct news." It learnt with graet concern of the "unfair tactics" employed by the Home Member in trying to prejudice the members of the Assembly by secretly circulating among them pamphlets containing extracts from newspapers so as to make a one-sided case against the Indian Press behind their back without releasing them for publication in the Press or at least supplying copies of the pamphlets to the newspapers concerned for their opinion. The meeting affirmed the opinion of the Indian Journalists' Association expressed in its general meeting (held on the 19th instant) that such tactics were unworthy of the Government and amounted to a confession that the Government was afraid to meet the criticism of the public and the Press. It urged upon the elected members of the Assembly to vote against the Bill. And it agreed with the Congress Working Committee that the present measure was practically a re-enactment of the Press Ordinance and it was therefore a "war measure" sought to be enacted during Truce time and accordingly a distinct breach of the Delhi settlement.

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BREAKDOWN OF THE GOLD STANDARD

Principal Sohrab R. Davar, writes:—

The breakdown of the Gold Standard in England was foreshadowed by all economists for some months. In fact, its re-introduction on the urgent pressure from bankers and businessmen was solidly opposed by them. Our only regret is that India is in a hopelesly dependent condition on Great Britain and we have had no power to regulate our standard of value and currency according to our idea and solely in conformity with the interests of our country. The 18d. ratio, though unnatural and entirely detrimental to our interests, has been persisted in and our gold reserves and other resources thoughtlessly wasted in the effort to prop up the same. Even in face of a serious national crisis all emergency measures are based on the erroneous fundamental idea of propping up this most disastrous standard which gives the Great Britain a permanent advantage of 12½ per cent. on her imports in India over our local manufactures. That is a position against which we want emphatically to protest and refuse to co-operate unless that angle of vision is abandoned by the Government. The President of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce has done a distinct service by bringing that point to the forefront.

The fact that fixity of exchange is the most desirable and normal position is an elementary principle, but in spite of that some of our best countrymen for whose opinions we have the greatest respect are crying out for the rupee being allowed to find its own level, i.e., allowed to drift at the mercy of the present financial storm. This phenomenon proves to what position of helplessness there is a tendency of our being driven thanks to the recent manipulations in connection with our exchange ratio. It is no more than a cry of agony from those who feel intensely the helplessly dependent position of Indian Exchanges on England. We cannot help feeling humiliated that we have not a single exchange bank of any importance under Indian control and that we must perforce deal through outside banks whose outlook is anything but our own.

With reference to the Ordnance the policy of prohibiting import of Gold, whereas leaving exports unaffected is one which calls for immediate explanation in view of the urgent necessity of our being re-assured that our present small gold reserve will not also disappear as sacrifice on the altar of 18d. ratio.

There is one more point on which too much emphasis cannot be laid and that is a question of speculation in bullion, particularly gold bullion. Strong rumours are current that certain parties who hold prominent positions in our cvountry's public life have been secretly indulging in this most dangerous and unpatriotic practice. If there is any truth in that the same cannot be too strongly condemned as it is nothing short of a national crime of a degrading character unworthy of a patriotic Indian. My friend Mr. Manu Subedar has thus done in the "Daily Mail" a great service last evening in suggesting that such speculation must be stopped by strong legislative methods, a step which if the Government takes it will have the support of all parties.

The present position, however, brings out one important factor namely that as soon as we are clear of the first impact of this financial typhone we should insist on the thorough overhauling of our currency system and that process may involve our having to rebuild right from the foundation upwards. In view of that the timely insistence of Mahatma Gandhi on our complete freedom on questions of finance under the new constitution, is based on a deep insight of the situation which is sure to receive the unanimous support of the nation.

Threatened with financial bankruptcy the Government must see that it adjusts its budget through drastic retrenchment because the nation in its present position cannot possibly shoulder any further burden either of public debts our additional taxation.

BANGALORE GANESH DISTURBANCES

Sessions Judge Dismisses Revision Petion

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Sept. 25.

A case arising out of the Ganesha Disturbances which took place at Bangalore during the year 1928 July, in which Mohammed Abbas Khan had been accused of an offence under Section 307, I.P.C., (attempt at murder) by Chendraraj and Ramiah came up in revision before the Sessions Judge Bangalore. Mr. Abbas Khan was discharged by the City Magistrate who first tried the case. The present petition hence arose praying that the accused Mr. Abbas Khan be committed to Sessions for the said offence.

The Sessions Judge in dismissing the revision petition observed that the non-restoration of the idol was only an ostensible reason for all that happened on the night of July 30, 1928 near Sultanpet school for which Mr. Abbas Khan is said to be responsible and it is under that pretext that persons who differed from him in local and general politics made common cause to secure their own purpose to bring him to trouble. Otherwise a small schoolboys' incident would not have developed into a serious riot between Hindus and Abbas Khan.

U. P. AGRARIAN CRISIS

Remissions Sanctioned By Government Inadequate

CENTRAL KISAN LEAGUE DISSATISFED

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 26.

A meeting of the Provisional Committee of the Central Kisan League was held at its office under the presidentship of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru.

Srijut Purushottam Das Tandon was elected President of the Provisional Committee of the League.

The agrarian situation in the province was discussed and the following resolution was adopted.

(a) The Central Kisan League expresses its profound dissatisfaction at the utter inadequacy of the remissions sanctioned by the Government on the recommendation of a Committee which consisted of Land-lords and Govenent officials; but had not a single representative of the Kisan interests on it.

(b) In the opinion of this league the above scheme is highly unsatisfactory and prejudicial to the interests of the kisans; in as much as:—

(1) Under this scheme the existing rental demand for the province amounting to 19.4 crores (excluding rents assessed on Sir and Khud Kasht) has been reduced by about 4 crores bringing it to the level of 1914-15 when the demand stood at 15.6 crores.

(2) It does not give relief to the tenant in proportion to the fall in prices and further by fixing maximum rate of remission at 8 annas in the rupee, it adversely affects a considerable number of tenants whose rents have been more than doubled during the last 30 years.

(3) The various provisos, to which the rate of remissions has been made subject, under the scheme have the further effect of considerably whittling down the amount of relief proposed.

(c) Having regard to the facts that the level of prices is at the present time lower by 20 per cent. than the average for 1896-1900 and that a large number of districts were settled in 1898-99, this League is strongly of opinion that equity demands that the rents for 1339 'Fasli' should, as a general rule, be fixed at 80 per cent. of those payable in 1898-99.

GANDHI WEEK PREPARATIONS IN SURAT

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Sept. 26.

Congress workers are busy making preparations on an extensive scale for the Gandhi-Week celebrations. The President of the District Congress Committee is touring the District in this connection.

The District Congress Committee intends to sell khaddar worth nearly Rs. 10,000 out of which Bulsar has decided to sell Khaddar worth nearly Rs. 2,000, Pardi Olpad and Bardoli Rs. 3,000 each and Choryasi Taluka nearly Rs. 5,000.

The members of the Choryasi Taluka Samiti have already begun canvassing in the City for Khaddar, and till now the response has been satisfactory.

The local Congress Committee has issued invitations to all the public institutions to co-operate in making Gandhi-Week a success.

Christians And Gandhi Jayanti

SECUNDERABAD (Dn.) Sept. 25.

Mr. Easter Michael of the 'Hyderabad Bulletin', Secunderabad (Dn.) in the course of an appeal to Christian Ministers says:

The 2nd October is the 62nd Birthday of the National leader Mr. Gandhi who is loved revered and respected throughout the world. He is pleading on behalf of 350 millions of people with the Imperial Government and helping to decide the fate of India. Therefore, I earnestly appeal to all the Ministers of Roman and Protestant Churches to offer prayers and celebrate the day in a fitting manner. To offer prayers on behalf of the great prophet of non-violence cannot be a sin. The 2nd October should be considered as a great day in the annals of "New India."

FIELD FACTORY AND WORKSHOP

(Continued from Page 4.)

the Trade Union movement. it is better that outsiders should not impose their political prejudices on an excited and illiterate mob of workers. We are dealing with living persons and their service, and it is no use indulging in formulating grievances for which there is no public opinion. The disastrous G.I.P. Strike, the Nagpur Scavengers' Strike or the Girni Kamgar Union Strike ought to be an eye-opener to an outsider demanding increased wages in days of Trade Depression and heavy retrenchment. If only the Trade Union movement is carried on, on reasonable and sound lines, I firmly believe that without recourse to a Strike, much could be achieved by the workers. The Trade Union movement is the only movement which leaves little scope for communal biterness. In England, the Trade Union movement is based on a stable and solid footing and by sheer dint of organisation they have been able to capture the machinery of Government with the result that the average British workers' standard of living is higher than that of an Indian Advocate. In Italy, however, the movement is managed by the State and cannot be said to be representative of the workers' aspirations

ROSTRUM OF PROPAGANDA.

The International Labour Conference serves as a valueable rostrum for ventilating the grievances of Indian workers and whatever disapppointed persons might say against the protagonists of the Geneva School, it cannot be denied that the passing of the various Factory Legislations since 1920, the workmen's Compensation Act, the Maternity Benefit Act, the Amended Mines Act were due partially to pressure brought upon the Government of India through the machinery of the International Labour Organisation. Of course, the Trade Union organisation is another factor, but if the International Labour Organisation fails to satisfy the aspirations of some impatient Trade Unionists, the fault lies with the Governmental Machinery and the legislatures of Malguzars and capitalists.

FOLLOW GENEVA.

The Trade Union movement in this country must be conducted on the lines of the Geneva School and there can be no compromise of principles on this point; because if once the Trade Union mo... ement is allowed to develop al... ng undesirable lines, we will be ... leading Indian Society to a path ... of disruption and ruin. Distract... on of capital is not going to ... help India, neither its talk is ... going to achieve revolution, whether economic or tical. This movement, how if conducted properly, will in long run raise the standar living of the millions of In workers and thus help them economically and politically

THE STERLING RUPEE.

David Brothers' Suggestion.

Mr. D. V. David and Mr. M. I. David have issued the following statement to the press:—

The Government of India's luck has turned. For the last five years, the political and economic conditions prevailing in India have completely gone against them. World depression reflected in the collapse of commodity prices, greatly aggravated their difficulties. The British Government's decision to abandon the Gold standard and the Secretary of State for India's announcement to link the Rupee with the Sterling at the present ratio, is the turning point. To-day the popular demand for a devaluation of the Rupee has been satisfied. What is more, it has fortunately become possible, to do so in a manner, which secures for India all the advantages of such a change, and nullifies practically the all its disadvantages.

The following is a brief comparison of the claims and expectations of the supporters of the 16d. gold ratio agitation, with the results that will acrue from the present arrangements:—

16d. Gold Ratio	The New Arrangement.
1. Exports It was claimed that agriculturists would obtain 12½ p.c. appreciation in the prices of their products.	1. Exports. 12 to 16 per cent appreciation has already occurred in commodity prices.
2. External Debt & Home Charges. There would be an automatic increase of 12½ p.c. in the total external debt and annual Home Charges	2. External Debt & Home Charges. There will be no increase.
3 Imports. There would be a 12½ p.c. increase in the cost of all imported articles.	3. Imports. There will be no increase in the cost of articles imported from the United Kingdom—normally 40 to 50 per cent of India's total imports.

In view of the above it is surprising to read of so many protests against the announced changes, from the Indian side.

Sir Victor Sassoon, in his press interview, has effectively exploded the fallacy that the present currency arrangements implied Imperial Preference by the back door. But when he recommends pegging the rupee at dol. 4.32 or 16d. gold, he is treading on thin ice. At a time when the true value of the Rupee is variously estimated from 3d. to 20d., when the monetisation of silver is seriously suggested and the gold standard itself is in danger arbitrarily to decide to-day, the precise point at which the Rupee ratio should be pegged in future, is dangerous guesswork.

Mr. Gandhi, who recently at the London Conference claimed "equal partnership" for India, should welcome the intimate connection now established between the Sterling and the Rupee, as against all other currencies. This new financial relationship may prove a stepping-stone to, or the foundation of, a future political partnership..

In this connection we would suggest that in view of the Sterling-Rupee intimacy, the British Government at this juncture, should invite the Government of India to nominate an Indian who commands the confidence of the Indian mercantile community, to collaborate with the British Treasury, in the capacity of a liaison officer between the two governments, in questions of finance and currency. This suggestion, if acted upon, would go a long way to allay prevailing suspicions that in London, the financial interests of the people of India are inclined to be overlooked.

We have no doubt that when the full implications and the advantages to India of the present financial arrangements, as compared with the advantages claimed for the 16d. gold ratio, are understood and thoroughly digested the country will support the Government in what has been done. In fact it is not unfair to say that those who were clamouring for a loaf of bread have been given a loaf and a half.

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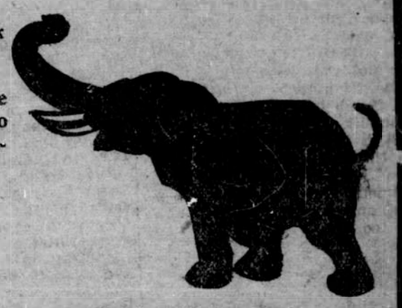

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KASHMIR HAPPENINGS

No External Interference Tolerated

The Publicity Officer, Srinagar, Kashmir State, sends the following communique to the press:—

SRINAGAR, Sept. 27.

Some misunderstanding appears to exist concerning the visit to Srinagar of Mr. Mazhar Ali of the Ahrar Party. It appears necessary to make the position clear. Mr. Mazhar Ali applied for permission and was allowed to come on the express understanding that he would make no enquiry or speech and that his visit would be purely in his indidual capacity. His Highness has been permitting other Muslim gentlemen or outside also with similar undertakings. The attitude of Kashmir Government is Exactly as it was from the very commencement of open demonstrations of political agitation in the State, namely that no outside Committees of enquiry could be allowed nor any interference in the local affairs of the State people by outside public, but any member of an outside committee wishing to see things for himself could be permitted to come in his individual capacity.—A.P.

RECENT OCCURRENCES IN KASHMIR

Official Version

SRINAGAR, Sept. 27.

The Kashmir State has issued the following communique:—

Provisional understanding between Government and Muslim representatives effected on 26th August brought about complete peace, but while Government was doing more than was required according to understanding as conciliatory measure, presistent inducement from outside to force agitation to the point of outbreak urged local agitators to indulge in secret seditious propaganda and seditious speeches, ignoring warnings. Two agitators were arrested on 21st September. As a result most of the Mahommedians observed a hartal. Mob in Jathas insisted on going in procession through the city. Order prohibiting processions was defied. On the 22nd a huge gathering was organised at the Jumma Masjid and a procession started shouting objectionable slogans and police and military efforts to disperse them were met with a shower of stones, entailing heavy casualties on soldiers, policemen and horses. One military picket furiously attacked on three sides opened fire in self-defence killing two, while in a cavalry charge another man died. One constable was taken to the hospital in a dying condition. Clashes in other parts of the City resulted in casualties. Government provided medical aid to the wounded. The mob kept the dead bodies in the Juma Masjid and insisted on taking out a burial procession and made seditious speeches in the mosque. The next morning persuasion by Muslim Ministers and otherwise was of no avail. Anti-Government slogans were sung. Government permitted procession of 200 to nearest grave yard.—

MOB'S INSISTENCE ON DEMONSTRATION.

The mob insisted on a monster procession through highly inflamed streets. The day passed without incident and situation which was met with firmness by officials, esulted in the mob agreeing to each the graveyard by a shorter oute. Three agitators who had incited the mob were ordered to be arrested on the 24th but the arresting parties met with armed resistance and a party was attacked, the way to the house of one agitator being blocked by trees thrown on the road and volunteers inciting all to march armed with lances, swords, lathis hatchets and guns. Large crowds soon congregated crying objectionable slogans and openly declared their object to fight the Government. Emissaries sent to rural areas brought more rebels. Great panic prevailed in the city, the Government taking precautions to protect citizens and Government buildings. Muslims, the same day, wired for an interview to the ruler, which was granted. His Highness adjuring them to be peaceful.

"FIRED IN SELF-DEFENCE".

This had no effect and the whole day they remained in a rebellious mood. Meanwhile the seeds sown in the countryside by agitators had the effect of police and military patrols being mobbed with stones at Anantnag on the 23rd and the military fired in self-defence, killing 19 and wounding 19. In Shopian a mob sacked a police station on the 25, killed a head-constable, severely wounded a sub-Inspector and wounded several constables. An attempt to overpower a small military picket necessitated cautious fire which killed one and wounded seven. Prompt action suppressed revolt in Baramula, Sopor and Handwara, where also secret organisations were working. The mob cry everywhere was about giving battle to the ruler.

On the morning of the 25th, a special notification on the lines of the Burma Ordinance was promulgated in Srinagar and widely circulated, empowering all military and police officers to deal promptly with disorder. This calmed the situation which has since been quite peaceful. All is quiet now in Anantnag and Shopian. The situation is well in hand.—A. P.

MAHAR PROCESSIONISTS BELABOURED

Allegations Against Hindu Villagers

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, Sept. 25.

News of a serious rioting is received from Village Mukhed in Yeola Taluka where Hindu villagers are said to have severely belaboured a Mahar procession.

It is alleged that when a procession by "untouchables" was being taken out through village Mukhed yesterday the villagers stopped the procession at the Veshi (entrance of village.) The leader of Mahars, Mr. K. Gaikwtd. induced the vilagers to allow the processionists to pass on and produced a Police permit authorising them to sing music since the procession was doing religious work. Finding the villagers in agitated mind, Mr. Gaikwad took a car to Yeola and informed the Police Sub-Inspector of the matter. The Police Inspector accompanied him back to village with two constables and asked the villagers not to stop procession, but villagers are said to have ignored him.

The Police Sub-Inspector expecting trouble sent for more Police force and also asked Mamlatdar to come at once.

In the meanwhile the villagers are alleged to have sent an S.O.S. to nearby villagers to come to their aid. At about 12 o'clock at night, a large number of men gathered and they, it is said, started throwing stones at processionists. Finding Mahars quiet, villagers are said to have commenced beating Mahars who ran-away on seeing many of them injured. Noticing Mahars absent, the villagers, it is learnt burnt the Palkhi and Pandav-Pratab and articles, like Dhoti-shoes etc. about 40 Mahars are injured and one seriously on the head. This took place before extra Police arrived but Police inquiries are going on.

HIJALI FIRING AND PRESS BILL.

PROTEST MEETING AT AJMER.

(From a Correspondent.)

APMER, Sept. 25.

The Nationalist circles here are much perturbed over the details of recent happenings at Hijali and Chittagong that are reaching this distant part of the country through non-official sources. The local Congress Committee took an earliest opportunity to focus public attention on these events and the proposed Press Bill by organising a public meeting last night in Gandhi Chowk.

Mr. Pathik, the President of the District Congress Committee, presided.

Mr. Pathik in the course of his speech referred to the repressive policy of the Government during these days of truce and warned the audience to take active interest in present-day politics in view of such serious development in the country.

The first resolution which was moved by Sjt. Shobha Lal Gupta condemned the proposed Press Bill as it attacked the freedom of thought and liberties of the press and went against the spirit of the truce and the Round Table Conference.

The second resolution congratulated Sjts. Santoshkumar Mitra and Tarakeshwarsen on their glorious martyrdom, expressed heart-felt sympathies with the bereaved relatives of the departed patriots and strongly condemned the firing and assaults on prisoners detained without trial at Hijali camp.

FROM BRIDGE INTO THE RIVER

Tragedy On B. N. Railway Bridge

SONEPUR, Sept. 24.

At about one o'clock this morning, it is reported, a number of foot passengers while crossing the Mahi bridge between Sonepur and Palezaghat jumped from the bridge into the river as the Mela Special train running from Palezaghat to Sonepur was approaching it. Five or six of them are missing. A woman was injured and was conveyed to the railway hospital at Sonepur.—A. P.

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Our London Letter.

(Continued from page 6.)

sition in the Conference as the spokesman of the Conservative Party. He has therefore every claim to visit St. Stephens, the Party Headquarters, where its India Committee is religiously meeting daily to devise new ways and means in checkmating the Indian leader. The views of the Liberal leaders have been proclaimed to be distinctly progressive. It, however, remains to be seen how Lord Lothian will be able to reach an agreement with his Conservative colleagues unless he gives a go by to some of his liberal and progressive thoughts on India. And all this under the very nose of the Indian delegation representing different shades of opinion, having different ideas with tremendous internal feelings of suspicion and doubt, not only about the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi but about their own judgment as against the judgment of the British statesmen, politicians and the never to be forgotten guardians of the Special Interests of India. Yet, it is not so easy to prophecy whether Mahatma Gandhi will leave the Conference to tell the dumb millions in India that he could not deliver the goods on their behalf.

KURLA CITY MUNICIPALITY PRESIDENT.

Mr. Fitwalla Congratulated.

In honour of Mr. Fitwalla two meetings were held in Kurla, one arranged by the general public of Kurla and the other by his friends and admirers were held lately at Muslim Jamatkhana and Pipe Road, Kurla. The first was attended by Hindus and Muslims in large number while the latter which was convened by Mr. Rassiwalla was attended by people of all shades of opinion from and outside Kurla.

Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, Ex-M.L.A., occupied the chair, and in briefly reviewing the past deeds of Mr. Fitwalla congratulated him on his successful and unopposed election to the Presidentship of the Kurla Municipality. After a few more speeches Mr. Rassiwalla garlanded the guest of the evening. Mr. Fitwalla replying to the address, prayed to God to give him strength to serve humanity in general and the residents of Kurla in particular without any distinction of caste or creed.

GOLD RESERVES WILL BE WEPED OF

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta's Statement

BOMBAY Sept. 25.

Mr. Chunilal B. Metha, President of the Bombay Commercial Associations, has issued the following statement on the latest Currency Ordinance and its effect on the Bullion market.

The Ordinance, as it is worded, re-establishes again 18d. gold ratio although Sir Samuel Hoare and Sir George Schuster both have said that they are going to fix rupee value at 18d. Sterling. In the Ordinance it is mentioned that the sales of Gold or Sterling shall be made. There is no mention whatsoever as to at what rate gold will be sold in view of a serious decline in Sterling-Dollar Exchange. In the absence of any such rate it is inferred that the sales of gold will be made at the old statutory rate of Rs. 21/11/9 which means a bonus to the buyers of gold as gold commands a premium of about 15 per cent in Bombay as well as in London markets.

Further, even assuming that the gold will be sold with premium, even then the small gold resources of India will be wiped off within a short time in trying to maintain exchange either at 18d. gold or 18d. sterling. This situation showing clear signs of the remaining gold being frittered away has made the commercial community very anxious.

"TOO VAGUE."

The statement of Sir George Schuster in the Assembly that the Government will see that gold is not reduced below a certain safe limit is too vague and has no meaning. Gold resources are already at the minimum, more specially in view of big requirements for Home Charges and for meeting our near-by due Sterling debts.

The announcement in the Ordinance that the Government will not give exchange for financing gold and silver imports has forced up gold and silver prices and the merchants are anxiously awaiting as to what exchange they will be able to finance their gold and silver imports.—A. P.

Open Imperialist Dictatorship Over India.

"DAILY WORKER'S" COMMENT ON RUPEE EXCHANGE POLICY

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept 26

Dealing with the Rupee Policy and the Exchange manipulations the "Daily Worker" calls the decision as a very patent example of the nature of Imperialist open dictatorship over the country.

Referring to the Labour Party's dealings the paper believes that the Labour party in its propaganda appears to work on the principle of "If yesterday's lie is discredited rake up a lie of 12 months ago people will have forgotten all about it." This has special reference to Mr. Benn's visit to Mahatma Gandhi.

Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1931.

LANCASHIRE'S TRADE WITH INDIA.

—:o:—

Cotton Industry Members' Discussion With Mahatma's Staff.

EFFECT OF INDIAN BOYCOTT.

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE".

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The facts connected with Lancashire's loss in trade with India were discussed, this evening, between members of the cotton industry and Mahatma Gandhi's staff. The point arose from Gandhiji's view that Indian trade even before the boycott, namely in 1928, amounted to only 15 per cent of Lancashire's production, and that the boycott had been responsible for only three per cent of the fall since then.

Cotton representatives, however, pointed out that Lancashire had lost three-quarters of her pre-war trade. Discussion centred round the question whether 1928 could be regarded as normal year, which was Gandhiji's view.

OPERATIVES' FEAR

Mahatma's Fitting Reminder

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Gandhiji spent the whole afternoon at West Bradford receiving deputations of cotton operatives including women from various parts of Lancashire who gave expression to the fear that the continuance of depression would result in lowering the standard of living in Lancashire which would have worldwide reaction.

Gandhiji expressed greatest sympathy, but said that the difference between Lancashire and Indian standards was so great that he must give first attention to elevating the latter.—Reuter.

India's Sole Representative At R. T. C.

TOP: Mahatma at the Federal Structure Committee. Extreme Left: Lord Sankey.

BELOW: Mahatma leaving Kingsley Hall for St. James' palace.

(Photos by Air Mail.)

COMEDY OF PRESS BILL

Technical Flaw Discovered At Eleventh Hour.

CONSIDERATION POSTPONED: GOVT. ROBBED OF "COMFORTABLE MAJORITY"

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

The Legislative Assembly sitting which had been summoned to-day to consider the Press Bill as amended by the Select Committee found itself in an amusing but awkward situation. According to the rules of the House the Press Bill as amended by the Select Committee, has to be published in the Gazette of India but the Bill that was published in the Gazette of India last week was not as amended but as originally introduced.

This technical flaw was disclosed to-day by Opposition Members who were thus happy to find that some obstruction had beset the path of legislation which otherwise seemed smooth, as Government had hoped to get a comfortable majority for the Bill. Thus when the House met it had only questions to dispose of.

Sir James Crerar moved the election of Press Advisory Committee which advises Government on matters relating to press and scrutinizes expenditure of the Department of Public Information. The House agreed to the motion.

Sir James Crerar next moved that the Press Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

Mr. S. C. Sen on behalf of the Nationalist Party raised a point of order that the Bill published in the Gazette was not the one introduced in this session but the original bill of the Delhi Session; thus publication of the bill contemplated by the rules had not taken place. The Select Committee members had considered and reported on the wrong bill. The entire proceedings were thus 'ultra vires' and must be gone through again.

The President said the mistake had occurred through departmental oversight and no further proceedings could take place on the motion before them. He invited suggestions as to a way out of the situation.

Sir Harisingh Gour said that public must have ample time to give their representatives their views on the Bill after its publication.

Sir L. Graham said the House should be thankful to Mr. Sen for pointing out the illegality as otherwise the bill might have become law and its legality might havt been challenged in a court of law. He said under the rules the Bill had been properly introduced and referred to Committee and that while the Select Committee had been properly constituted its report had been prematurely presented as no report could be presented without previous publication of the Bill in India The remedy now was to publish the correct Bill in the Gazette of India, then the Select Committee could be resummoned and could sign the report and this report should be presented to the House.

Mr. Ranga Iyer supported Mr. S. C. Sen's contention.

The President held that both introduction of the Bill and its reference to Select Committee were valid but that report could not be presented till after publication. The Chair offered wholehearted co-operation in remedying the situation and bringing about progress of the Bill.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow—A. P.

CUT IN SALARIES

To Be Legalised Soon?

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council at the Viceregal Lodge yesterday, and there was also some informal talk at the Lodge among a number of members of Services. It is proposed that retrenchment in salaries is not to be on a voluntary basis and according to lobby rumours in the Assembly, to-day, the cut may be shortly legalised through an emergency Parliamentary legislation in order to make it obligatory. No confirmation of this is yet available.—A.P.

Bengal Flood Relief.

"The Bengal Flood Relief Fund, organised by the local Bengal Muslim Association, has collected by street begging Rs. 1,753-13-11-1/2 and about 45 bundles of old clothes. Out of these Rs. 1,200 and 26 bales of clothes have already been despatched to Dir P. C. Roy, President, Bangiya Fankat Tran Samiti, Science College, Calcutta.

In the name of humanity we appeal to the citizens of Bombay to extend their help either in cash or kind to the starving and homeless millions of Bengal.

The Association is deeply grateful to the citizens of Bombay, especially Gujaratis, for their prompt response."

KINGSFORD SMITH LANDS AT JHANSI

JHANSI, Sept. 27.

The Australian aviator Commodore Kingsford Smith, who is flying from Australia to England, landed here shortly after six this evening.—A. P.

C. P. FINANCE MEMBER RESUMES CHARGE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 27.

Sir Arthur Nelson, Finance Member, C. P. Government has returned from leave and resumed charge yesterday forenoon.

Mr. H. Gowan reverted to his substantive appointment as Chief Secretary on the same date.

Look Out For Our GANDHI NUMBER

In honour of Mahatma Gandhi's 63rd birthday, the "Bombay Chronicle" will issue, during the first week of October, a special Jayanti Number containing well-informed articles about the various aspects of Gandhiji's life and teachings. The number will aim at interpreting Gandhism and its numerous phases. The very names of the contributors will be a guarantee that their exposition is authoritative.

The number will contain many illustrations. No advertisements will be accepted after the 28th September. Agents are requested to send in their requisition by that date. The price will be 4 As.

C. P. Govt. Retrenchment Committee

MR KEDAR RESIGNS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 27.

Mr. Kedar, the leader of the Peoples Party in the C. P. Council has submitted his resignation of the C. P. Retrenchment Committee. It appears that Mr. Kedar had insisted at the previous sittings of the Committee that the question of reduction salaries of Civil Servants should be considered first and measures affecting the subordinate and lower staff be taken up afterwards only if necessary. His proposal however, was set aside on the grounds that the question was out of Committee's scope of enquiry.

It is also learnt the Government could not promise to give effect to any definite scheme that may be put up before them. Mr. Kedar, therefore, considered that the Government were not serious about the question of retrenchment and has, therefore, resigned his membership of the Committee.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY HANDBOOK.

The Director, Information Bureau of the Aligarh Muslim University announces that two members of the staff of the University have edited a hand-book containing a brief history of the inception and the growth of the great Muslim Institution at Aligarh and information regarding the various departments of studies facilities for research which they afford and the published works of the members of the staff. The handbook also gives information about the literary and social activities that form part of the life at the University, and information about various allied institutions. It will give, the Director hopes, an idea of the size and importance of this great Muslim educational centre.

The handbook can be had from the Manager, Muslim University Book Depot, Aligarh. Price 4 annas (postage 1 anna).

INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE

Malaviyaji As One Of its Foremost Champions.

INDIAN STUDENTS' WELCOME ADDRESS

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Indian students cheered Malaviyaji as he entered their Central Association on Saturday night to receive a welcome address amidst cries of "Malaviyaji-Ki-Jai" by a packed audience, including also British students. Mr. Vajid Mahomed read an address and referred to the indefatigable work and the innumerable services rendered by Malaviyaji in the cause of Indian education.

The address, after thanking Punditji for his visit to the Association, and recounting his work in the cause of Indian Nationalism emphasised: "You have always, on critical occasions, come to the rescue of the Congress, thrown your whole weight on its side as one of the foremost champions of Independence".

Eulogising his visit to London at the advanced age the address concludes: "We are confident our cause will be eloquently expressed by you, and your colleagues. The cause of truth and righteousness will find its way ultimately to the goal of success.

Malaviyaji thanked the students for their hospitality and advised them that it was unnecessary for them to have come abroad when they could have done useful work at home. He did not see the necessity for a large number of students leaving India, and felt strongly that in an independent India students will get all the facilities at home, forcing them to go abroad only for post-graduate studies or research work. He then referred to the Chairman's flattering remark that the Hindu University was equal to Cambridge and Oxford culture. He said it was essentially an Indian culture, and though many donors were Hindu merchants and Princes the university doors were kept open for all alike, irrespective of caste, creed, community or sex. Owing to the disappointment caused to many students due to want of accommodation in the Hall, Malaviyaji will address another meeting along with Mrs. Naidu under the chairmanship of Vithalbhai Patel on Monday night in Essex Hall when he proposes mainly to deal with India's demands at the Conference.

ASANSOLE EUROPEANS' OUT BURST.

"WAR MENTALITY" OF BOYCOTT COMMITTEE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

The patent outburst of the Europeans in India which is repeated from time to time has been reported from Asansol where a general meeting of the West Bengal Branch of the European Association was held on the 21st instant. Mr. Chapman-Mortimer, the retiring General Secretary, addressed the meeting on the 'present political situation as it affects the Europeans.'

In the course of his speech the speaker took to task in a vituperative strain some of the Congressmen and the Nationalist press. He hoped that every trader would fight boycott and picketing on every occasion. According to him "peaceful picketing is an impossibility and organized picketing absolutely illegal and contrary to the Delhi Pact." "All offenders ought, therefore, to be punished," the speaker proceeded, "and it is the clear duty of the Government to see that this is done. But Government is doing nothing to check the war mentality of the Bengal Congress Boycott Committee which is doing whatever it likes.

"Referring to the official enquiry into the Chittagong atrocities the speaker remarked, "The enquiry now to take place will not restore European confidence in the Government of Bengal unless it covers all that preceded and followed the armoury raid last year and reports upon the dangerous position in which the law-abiding citizens of Chittagong have been placed for the last 17 months."

GOVERNOR'S LIFE THREATENED.

"Red" Poster In Poona.

POONA, Sept. 28.

A Red poster in Marathi threatening the life of the Governor of Bombay was found this morning pasted to a lamp post near Vishrambag, Poona City.—A.P.

FOREIGN RELATIONS ORDINANCE

Lala Ferozechand's Case.

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

The petition of Lala Feroz Chand, Editor of the "People" and Vice-President of the Servants of the People Society, for revision of the Sessions Judge's order disallowing the summoning of certain defence witnesses was dismissed to-day by Mr. Justice Dalip Singh. The application originally came up before his lordship for hearing on the 2nd September, but was adjourned at the request of the Crown Counsel, Mr. S. C. Chatterji, who said he had not been able to obtain instructions from the Government and required a fortnight for the purpose.

It is, however, understood that the District Magistrate of Lahore, presumably on learning that the Foreign Relations Bill could not be passed before the expiry of the Ordinance under which Lala Feroz Chand is being prosecuted, addressed a letter to the Registrar of the High Court, requesting the latter to expedite the hearing of the petition in order to enable the trying Magistrate to dispose of the case before the expiry of the Ordinance.

To-day at about noon, Lala Shamair Chand, Advocate, received a notice from the High Court to appear to-day before Justice Kanwar Dalip Singh and argue the petition. Lala Shamair Chand expressed surprise at the procedure adopted and protested that to-day was a court holiday and he had no instructions from his client, to whom the notice should be issued. Counsel also submitted that he had no papers pertaining to the case with him, because they had been taken away by the accused, who had to appear before the Magistrate yesterday and was defended by a different counsel in that court. Counsel said he could not argue the case without his brief, without his client's instructions and without adequate notice.

His lordship disregarded the protests of the counsel, and ruled that he must proceed with the case. Accordingly, counsel argued the petition, which was dismissed. Dewan Ram Lal appeared for the Crown and opposed the petition.

It is stated that the offices of the High Court being closed today, the record of the case was obtained for his lordship with considerable difficulty and after the breaking open of certain locks.—"Tribune."

VOLUNTEER CAMP IN CUTTACK

(From A Correspondent.)

CUTTACK, Sept. 22.

The need of having a band of well-trained and disciplined volunteers for the carrying out of the Congress programme has seriously been felt in this province (Utkal) and leading Congressmen of the province had requested Dr. Hardikar of the Hindusthani Seva Dal during the Congress sessions at Karachi to help them in the matter. The first training camp has now been opened at Cuttackunder. Mr. M. S. Balasaver of the Hindustani Seva Dal, Acharyya Harihar Das, President of the Utkal P. C. C., formally opened the camp on the 1st September. Selected Congress workers from the Districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Ganjam, and Sambalpur numbering all together 21, including Srimati Maleti Devi, a prominent lady worker of the province, joined the camp as cadets.

More than one hundred ladies and gentlemen visited the camp during the last two weeks, including Pundit Nilakantha Das the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the next sessions of the Indian National Congress Committee and Sjt. Gopabandhu Chaudhuri, Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee.

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